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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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HANGING GARDENS

Exercises at "Little Church Around the Corner."

GROWTH OF CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Sabbath School Children Recite and Sing.

Neat Decorations—Arrival of Santa Claus and Distribution of Gifts.

The auditorium of the Christian Church—"The Little Church Around the Corner"—was full to overflowing last night, the occasion being the Christmas services of the Sabbath School. The room was not gorgeously decorated, but Mrs. George E. Boardman, in whose charge this part of the affair was placed, displayed her usual excellent taste. The space at the rear of the platform was concealed by a drapery, and when this was drawn aside, the hanging garden was exposed. This was not done until after the close of the exercises, then for the space of a half minute the electric lights were turned out, and when Supt. Weeden touched the button again a spontaneous burst of applause went up from little folks and big ones.

Three sides and the ceiling of the space were completely covered with palms and ferns, and in the center there was a pedestal covered with ferns and holding a large basket loaded with presents for the teachers and scholars. From the sides and ceiling were suspended toys, books, drums, cornucopias and boxes of candies, and as there was not room enough there to hold everything, the floor was pretty well crowded with heavier toys.

The exercises opened with a prayer by the Rev. James M. Monroe, followed by a greeting song, in which the entire school took part. Individual and class exercises followed in the order given below:

PROGRAM.

Greeting Song.....Entire School
Greeting Recitation.....Jennie Cook
Song—The Wheel of the Year.....
Classes of Mrs. L. E. Atwater and W. M. Templeton.
Recitation—Use of Time..Alice Hopper
Song and Recitation—The Christ in a Manger.....Primary Class
Recitation—The Vision.....
Classes of Mrs. Atwater and Mr. Tepleton.
Song—Christmas Carol.....
.....Violet Carol Weedon
Recitation—Long Years Ago.....
.....Miss Eva Matthews
Song—Ring, Shine and Sing.....
.....Mrs. T. Dickson's Class
Recitation.....T. McGuire
Song, with Guitar—Christmas Morn
.....Laura Lillis
Recitation—The Wise Men.....
.....Miss Phoebe Harrison's Class
Concert Exercise—The Old, Old Story
.....Miss Alice Beard's Class
Recitation—Absent Ones.....
.....Miss Louise Boardman
Responsive Reading—The Good Shepherd.....Chinese Bible Class
Song—Repeat the Story.....
.....Chinese Bible Class
Recitation—The Pauper's Christmas Eve.....Miss Matthews
Music and Songs.

The closing song was sung by Messrs, Berry, Templeton and Rice, with piano sleigh bell and whip lash accompaniment. It was descriptive in character and told of the visits of Santa Claus to the little ones.

After this the presents were distributed as told above, and the exercises closed with a hymn by the children and a benediction by the pastor.

The scheme of the hanging garden was the idea of Mrs. Walter Weedon, and the children were drilled by her, assisted by the various teachers. Miss Roe of the infant class had her little charges to the front on every occasion, and they acquitted themselves with credit to her and themselves.

"The Little Church Around the Corner" was established here only a few short years ago by a half-dozen persons in the parlor of W. L. Hopper at his residence on King street.

A British man-of-war was in port when the matter was suggested, and Lieut. Stileman, one of the officers of it, took active part in organizing. Rev. T. E. Garvin and wife were visiting here at the time, and when the arrangements were completed, and a tent was erected on what is now the Pacific Tennis Club's court, Mr. Garvin preached the first sermon.

From that time until today, except during a very short interval when the services were suspended, the congregation has grown. When the church was built on Alakea street it was dedicated free from debt, the interior decorations having meen finished by James Deas and paid for by the pastor not a great while before midnight the night previous to the dedication.

A few months ago Mr. Garvin and his wife were obliged to leave for California, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Mr. Monroe. There has been no diminution in the attendance since this gentleman's arrival; on the contrary, the membership of the church and Sabbath School is constantly growing, and at a rate which indicates a larger church building before many years.

"WELCOME HOME."

Reception to Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Wilder by P. T. C. Boys.

The P. T. C. boys gave a "Welcome Home" to Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Wilder at their courts, Union Square, from 3 to 6 yesterday afternoon. The inclement weather undoubtedly kept away quite a number of people, but notwithstanding this, there was a large attendance. Tennis was not much of a feature on account of the troublesome showers, but the pleasant society of the ladies, who favored the boys with their presence and the music by the band, stationed on the Executive Building grounds, made the afternoon a very happy one.

Besides the guests of honor, there were present Mrs. Wilder, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Herbert, Mrs. Noonan, Mrs. Tenney, Mrs. C. L. Carter, Mrs. Gunn, Misses Kate McGrew, Helen Wilder, May and Zoe Atkinson, Ella Stansbury, Clara Fuller, Pauahi Judd, May Hart, Kate Cornwell, Juanita Hassinger, Nellie Kitchen, Annie Kinney, Rose Roth, Belle Vida, Cora Angus, Lizzie Grace; Judge Hart, Marshal Brown, Dr. Cooper, Messrs. C. J. Falk, Armstrong Smith, R. W. Shingle, officers of the U. S. S. Alert and others.

WAIKIKI DANCE.

Number of Friends Pleasantly Entertained by Mr. C. J. Falk.

The Waikiki home of Mrs. Wilder was the scene of a very enjoyable dance Tuesday evening, given by Mr. C. J. Falk to a number of his friends. The Hawaiial National Quintette Club furnished the music.

Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. George Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Brown, Mrs. George C. Beckley, Mrs. Noonan, Mrs. Tenney, Mrs. Gunn, Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, Misses Helen Wilder, Cordelia and Belle Walker, Helen and Eva Parker, Juanita Hassinger, Kate Cornwell, Belle Vida, Messrs. Samuel Parker, David Kawananakoa, Jamie Wilder, G. P. Wilder, J. O. Carter, Jr., W. H. Cornwell, Jr., Charles K. Hyde, Armstrong, Jack Low, Drs. Murray and Grossman and a number of others.

Refreshments were served at a late hour, and at midnight the happy event came to an end.

GENEROSITY.

Mrs. Irwin Distributes $11,000 Among Charitable Institutions.

From morning until evening yesterday Mrs. Wm. G. Irwin, whose generosity Honolulu has had many occasions to feel, busied herself with the distribution of $11,000 among the charitable institutions of the city.

Beginning with the Queen's Hospital she endowed a bed and then distributed the remainder of the money among the charitable institutions, giving each its proportionate share, irrespective of religion or nationality.

Christmas presents such as the ones Mrs. Irwin has bestowed will not soon be forgotten.

FRITZ MUST BE FAST.

An Eastern Authority Talks About the Australian Horse.

Regarding the proposed international light harness horse race the Spirit of the Times says:

"In will be recollected that in the spring of the year the Australian trotter Fritz broke the Australian record, and over a very poor half-mile track, in the third heat, distancing his competitors in 2:14 1-5. So convinced was his owner and his friends of the horse's superiority that a challenge was at once issued to any trotter or pacer in America to come to Australia and compete against Fritz. Here is the material part of the challenge: 'Taking the difference in tracks, I am positive from personal experience that there is 10 seconds in favor of the American record, and that places Fritz about on equal terms with any trotting horse in America known at present. I think Fritz is the champion trotter of the world. Mr. Buckland thinks so as well, and to this extent: That if any man in America would like to try conclusions, say, a match for £2,000 a side, best two in three, the race to come off in Sydney on one of the registered courses, say Rose Hill, which is beautifully level and fast, there need be no delay in making the arrangements—bar none, pacer or trotter. Mr. Buckland is so situated that it would be quite impossible for him to visit America; neither would he consider an offer for Fritz. In fact, he informed me while in Melbourne that all the money the banks of New South Wales possesses would be no temptation for him to sell. Fritz, by Vancleve, dam Fraulein, by Berlin, bred in the back woods of Australia, will trot any horse in the world for £2,000 a side and allow £150 expenses in case of defeat.' This offer is made by George M. Slate.

"To this challenge Mr. Lewis G. Tewksbury responded, offering to back Robert J. and take him there, or to lay $20,000 to $10,000 on him if Fritz were brought to America. In accepting the challenge Mr. Tewksbury guarded himself with a number of conditions, which Mr. Slate was unable to accept, and he has so telegraphed. We hope this will not be the end of the matter. It is safe to say that the Australian sportsman believes that he has a great horse, and we believe he has. His idea is that the track over which Fritz made his record is fully 10 seconds slower than a good American track. It must also be borne in mind that Fritz distanced his horses very easily and came home alone, and the presumption is that if there had been anything to push him out his time would have been about 2:12. If the Australian's idea as to the handicap for the tracks is correct it would place Fritz close to 2:02. We think, however, that seven seconds would be far nearer the mark, which would bring him to 2:05, and even at that it would be anybody's race. We hope the idea of a great international race will not be allowed to die and that a list of conditions will be arranged which will be satisfactory to both parties."

MOUNT EKA, MAUI.

(Written for the Advertiser and Hawaiian Gazette.)

Oh! misty mountain summits 'neath the
blaze of tropic skies,
That lift your crested foreheads to the
sea-born breeze that flies
High above Iao Valley with its green
and golden walls,
Steeped in silvery hazes and the mists
of waterfalls.
I long to be on your green heights
again,
'Mid flashing of sunshine or shimmer of rain,
I hear the sweet song the wanton
wind sings,
Trancing the heat with a magical
spell;
The voice of a bird in the far forest
rings
Resonant and clear as the voice of a
bell;
The new-born brooks as they ripple
along
In Nature's grand anthem the sweet
notes prolong.

Oh! misty mountains summits when
the morning sun illumes
The ramparts, towers and pinnacles
ablaze and flushed with bloom,
All the heights are tipped with fire and
the vivid golden glow,
Sweeps down the mimic bastions to
the valley far below.
I long to be up on the forested steeps
And see far away in the valley's
green deeps
The tangle of silver of swift running
brooks,
Humming low in the grasses or deep
in the shade;
Whirling in eddies in dim sheltered
nooks,
With broken reflections of leafy
arcade;
And blooms of the woods in the
depts of them lie—
In pools that have stolen their hue
from the sky.

Oh! misty mountain summits when
the twilight draweth nigh,
And the fiery reds of sunset burn along
the western sky;
When all the heights are burning with
a quivering crimson line,
And the purple lights of evening have
bedimmed the sea god's shrine.
I long to be up on your green heights
once more,
To watch the long swell on the surf
beaten shore—
To see the long slopes of the "House
of the Sun,"
Burdened and blessed with the bright
waving canes—
The palms nodding over the brooklets that run,
And hew themselves pathways
through gold broidered lanes
In the slopes of the sand, 'Tis there
I would be
On this fragment of Paradise set
in the sea.

CHARLES H. EWART.
Dalbeattie, Scotland, Nov., 1896.

After hearing some friends continually praising Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, Curtis Fleck, of Anaheim, California, purchased a bottle of it for his own use and is now as enthusiastic over its wonderful work as anyone can be. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

ABOUT FILTRATION

Engineer Hering Chats With Board of Health.

ESTIMATES COST OF THE PROCESS

Reports Received From Various Departments.

Only Usual Routine Work Done. Additions to the Greater Evil.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health, held yesterday, there were present President Smith, Drs. Wood, Day, Howard and Emerson; Messrs. C. B. Reynolds, C. A. Brown, Keliipio, T. F. Lansing and two visitors.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Under the act to mitigate, Dr. Monsarrat's report showed 87 examinations and one Japanese added to the list.

Inspector Keliipio's report showed 48,517 fish received at the market during the past week.

Mr. Meyer's report on the condition of affairs at the leper settlement on Molokai, was read.

President Smith announced that he had received another letter from L. A. Thurston bearing on the matter of loss claimed by certain Chinese fishermen for the period during which they were prohibited by the Board of Health from fishing in the waters of the harbor. The claim for compensation was repeated, and $447.50 was the estimate.

President Smith gave it as his opinion that it was a question of law and not one of discrimination of the Board.

After a short discussion on the matter it was voted referred to the Government.

At this point in the meeting Mr. F. S. Dodge came in with Mr. Hering, the engineer who arrived here on the last steamer from the Coast.

President Smith introduced Mr. Hering to the members of the Board, and then, after all had taken their places again, spoke to the engineer on the subject of filtration, a matter that just now is claiming much of the Board's attention.

Asked as to his opinion regarding mechanical filtration, Mr. Hering replied that as yet not much was known about mechanical filters. He was therefore somewhat in doubt about recommending them. Experiments were and had been going on in Louisville, Ky., for about a year. Here four or five of the best mechanical filters were undergoing a long series of experiments. Upon the manner in which those experiments turned out would be based the opinion of the engineers.

For a long time these mechanical filters have been used in the large manufactories of the United States for the last 20 or 30 years for the simple reason that they produce clear water. The matter of the presence of organic matter is not considered at these places.

In regard to the mechanical filters it is not certain that they remove organic matter. No biological experiments have been made.

The conclusions reached by Mr. Weston, after experimenting with a small filter are the best in existence at the present time.

Mr. Hering then gave a short sketch of the workings of the mechanical filter. The water must run through it and to waste for 30 minutes before a gelatinous film forms at the top. Before this is formed only 60 to 70 per cent of the bacteria are kept out. After, 97, 98 and even 99 per cent have been kept out. In some instances, however, where the film has been formed only 77 per cent have been kept out.

Previous experiments have not been conducted on the proper grounds, and that fact led to the experiments at Louisville with the Ohio River water.

President Smith: Aside from the mechanical, what systems of filtration are there?

Mr. Hering: There are two methods extensively in use. One is the continuous, and the other the intermittent.

In the continuous method the water has to be put on filtration beds and kept at a certain uniform pressure. This is a very slow process, as distinguished from the mechanical mode, which is known as rapid.

In the mechanical mode a column of 300 feet can be filtered, while in the other process the limit is from 5 to 10 feet.

In the intermediate method a certain charge of water is applied and allowed to seep through. When that has disappeared another charge is put on. More filters are needed in this method on this very account. There is no continuous flow.

The air is drawn into the interstices and a vacuum is created. On the air that is drawn in depends the oxidation of the organisms.

These two, the continuous and the intermittent, are called the natural filters.

Mr. Hering spoke of the Morison "Jewell" filter as having done the best work among the mechanical filters.

Asked as to the material here for natural filtration, Mr. Hering said that he had not been here long enough to look deeply into the matter. He stated that there was no better material than quartz for filtration. Crushed glass would do the work well.

Purification takes place by the water percolating through the pores, which are partly filled with air. This enables the bacteria to do the work of decomposing the organic matter which are turned into nitrates. What is wanted is air, slow percolation on a large surface.

President Smith spoke about the water supply of the future for Honolulu, placing stress on the matter of artesian wells.

Mr. Hering then made some remarks as to cost of filtration. The continuous and intermittent methods would cost from $7 to $15 per 1,000,000 gallons, this including the interest on the plant.

The cost of the mechanical or the natural processes would be about the same. Mr. Weston's figure for the mechanical process in Providence, R. I., was $7.86, including interest on plant, deterioration, etc. Mr. Hering said that he did not like to place the figure lower than $10.

After a few general remarks, President Smith offered Mr. Hering all the assistance that the Board could offer him in the work which he had come to do in Honolulu.

The Board then continued to the consideration of other matters. The bids for supplies were opened, and the Secretary ordered to arrange and classify the same to be presented at the regular meeting to be held next week. A large number of tenders were received.

Dr. Emerson was authorized to publish in pamphlet form his compilation of Board of Health laws.

President Smith announced that in a letter received from Minister Cooper the latter had referred to his having been entertained by Dr. Brough of Boston, who took him aboard the Government boat Vigilant and explained the system of quarantine in force there.

At 4:45 p. m. the Board adjourned.

HIT THE COLLECTOR.

Prince Cupid Resents Collector Lloyd's Request for Payment.

By an arrangement entered into some time ago the Dowager Queen Kapiolani agreed to pay the cost of lighting the Kapiolani Maternity Home for the period of one year. Some months the bill is paid on presentation and some months it is not, the time depending entirely upon the wish of the one on hand to do the paying.

This month it is Cupid Kalauiauaole's turn to look after the bills for the Dowager's accounts, and yesterday young Lloyd, collector for the Hawaiian Electric Company, called for the severalth time, and was told to try again. He remarked that shoes cost money and pneumatic bicycle tires apt to explode, and requested the young athlete to settle. It was like a bantam and a Brahma, for Lloyd is in the feather-weight class, and one swipe from Cupid floored him. Then Lloyd went to Manager Hoffman, and afterwards with him to the Marshal's office, where a warrant was sworn out for Cupid's arrest. He will probably have a hearing this morning. Manager Hoffman says he will collect the bill next time, and it will be at catch-weights.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S HAT.

There has been a lawsuit in the District of Columbia as to the ownership of the hat worn by Abraham Lincoln when he was assassinated. The claimants were the executors of the late Rev. Dr. Gunly, to whom it was said Mrs. Lincoln presented it, and the custodian of the Government museum in the house where Lincoln died. It was claimed on behalf of the Government that the hat had been taken possession of by the Judge Advocate General and delivered by him to the War Department, through which it finally came to the Museum. The Court decided that the suit to recover the hat was barred by the statute of limitations.

HE'S RETALIATING

President Cleveland Issues Proclamation.

GERMANY AND MARITIME DUES

Treaty of 1888 Has Been Frequently Violated.

Germany For Turning Up Her Nose at the American Hog.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—There is reason to anticipate a further break in the friendly relations between the United States and Germany. The President today issued the following important proclamation of retaliation for unfriendly acts of the German Government:

"Whereas, By a proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January 26, 1888, upon proof then appearing satisfactory that no tonnage or lighthouse dues or any equivalent tax or taxes whatever were imposed upon American vessels entering the ports of the empire of Germany, either by the Imperial Goverment or by the Governments of the German maritime States, and that vessels belonging to the United States of America and their cargoes were not required in German ports to pay any fee or due of any kind or nature, or any import due higher or other than was payable by German vessels or their cargoes in the United States, the President did thereby declare and proclaim that after the date of his said proclamation of January 26, 1888, the suspension of the collection of the whole duty of 6 cents per ton, not to exceed 30 cents per ton per annum, imposed upon vessels entered in the ports of the United States from any of the ports of the empire of Germany by Section 2 of the Act of Congress, approved June 19, 1886, entitled 'An Act to abolish certain fees for official service to American vessels and to amend the laws relating to shipping, commerce, seamen and owners of vessels, and for other purposes,' and

"Whereas, The President did further declare and proclaim in his proclamation of January 26, 1888, that the said suspensions should continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States and their cargoes should be continued in the said ports of the empire of Germany and no longer; and

"Whereas, It now appears upon satisfactory proof that tonnage or lighthouse dues or taxes equivalent thereto are in fact imposed upon American vessels and their cargoes entered in German ports higher than those imposed upon German vessels or their cargoes entered in ports of the United States, so that the said proclamation of January 26, 1888, in its operation and effect contravenes the meaning and intent of said Section 2 of the Act of Congress, approved June 19, 1886,

"Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the aforesaid Section 2 of the Act aforesaid, as well as in pursuance of the terms of the said proclamation itself, do hereby revoke my said proclamation of January 26, 1888, suspending the collection of the whole of the duty of 6 cents per ton, not to exceed 30 cents per ton, per annum, which is imposed by the aforesaid section of said Act, upon vessels entered in the ports of the United States from any of the ports of the German empire; this revocation of said proclamation to take effect on and after the 2d day of January, 1897.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Seal.)

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

Evidences of an unfriendly disposition of the German Government toward the United States have been accumulating ever since the differential duty on bounty paid German beet sugar was imposed by the Wilson tariff law. American cattle have been excluded on the pretext of danger of contagion from Texas fever, which cannot exist in northern climates. American hog products have been excluded, even though cooked and inclosed in cans, on the allegation that these cooked products might contain trichinae, which cannot exist in cooked food. Discriminating and prohibitive duties against American oleomargarine, glucose and petroleum and many other exports which formerly went to the German Empire have followed one after the other. These matters have been made the subject of vigorous protest from our Government, much of the correspondence having been conducted by Edwin F. Uhl, now Embassador in Berlin, while he was Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Uhl is therefore particularly well qualified to deal with the existing situation, should it grow more tense.

GERMANY MAY PROTEST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Mr. Von Reichenau, the Charge d' Affaires of the German Embassy, declined to express an opinion this afternoon when spoken to regarding the President's proclamation. He simply stated in a general way that the matter had been the subject of correspondence for some time, but that he could neither anticipate what action the Imperial Government would take with reference to the proclamation, nor did he care to express an opinion regarding it.

It is not believed that the German Government will consent to the imposition of a discriminating tax on German vessels without at least a more vigorous protest than has yet been made. The German contention, it is understood, is that the tax complained of in the President's proclamation is not imposed solely on American vessels, but upon vessels of all nations including German vessels. The revenues arising from the tax are not covered into the imperial treasury, but become the property of the several States within whose jurisdiction the tax is laid and by whom the tax is laid to improve their harbors, in order to facilitate the loading and unloading of vessels. It is argued that if Germany should rescind this tax so far as American vessels are concerned it would at once call forth a protest not only from the English, French and other European powers, whose vessels would still be subject to taxation, but from German shippers as well.

WILL HAVE A SALUTARY EFFECT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Representative McCreary of Kentucky, a member and ex-Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, did not care to discuss the proclamation, although he admitted that the subject has been quietly discussed by some members of the committee recently. "It will have a salutary effect," said he, "and should bring an end to the evils of which we complain."

GREAT INCREASE IN EXPORTS

All Previous Records Surpassed in Some Respects.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—Another great increase in the export of American manufactures, surpassing in some respects all previous records, is shown by the reports of the Bureau of Statistics for October. The total exports of manufactures were $23,479,279, and for the 10 months ending with October were $208,286,285. The corresponding figures of October of last year were $18,778,817, and for 10 months $164,572,481.

The manufacturing exports of October, 1894, were only $15,361,093, and for the 10 months ending with October $148,739,702. The figures for the present year indicate a total for 12 months of $250,000,000. This will be larger by $49,000,000 than the exports of 1895, which were themselves $24,000,000 higher than those of 1894.

The progress of exports of manufactures has been steadily upward since the panic of 1893.

EXPLANATIONS OF THE INCREASE.

The increase has been attributed in many quarters to the necessity forced upon American merchants of selling goods at low prices in order to obtain cash.

It has been suggested, also, by those who do not like to attribute the increase to the influence of free raw materials accorded by the present tariff law, that the principal items are articles not involving elaborate process of manufacture.

The most important of these simpler products are copper ingots and refined petroleum. The figures show that for 10 months ending with October in 1894, these two items furnished a total of about $54,000,000. The total this year is $70,000,000. These two items, therefore, show an increase of $16,000,000. The whole increase of exports of American manufactures for the period is $60,000,000, so that considerably less than 30 per cent is furnished by copper ingots and refined petroleum.

THE IMPORTANT ARTICLES.

There are some other items which do not represent elaborate processes of manufacture, but they are unimportant in comparison with articles like agricultural implements, boots and shoes, locomotives, sewing machines and building hardware. Among the important items involving American skill and labor efficiency are electrical and scientific apparatus and cotton cloths. Electrical and scientific apparatus showed total exports for 10 months in 1894 amounting to $1,351,460; in 1895, $1,755,128, and in 1896, $2,234,664. The exports of these articles in October alone was $255,287, almost one-fifth of the total export in 10 months of 1894.

The exports of cotton cloths also show a considerable increase. The value of colored cotton exports for 10 months of 1894 was $3,120,791; for 1895, $2,506,062, and for 1896, $3,441,670. The corresponding figures for uncolored cottons in 1894 were $6,486,299; for 1895, $5,596,682, and for 1896, $10,322,833.

ONE KIND OF EDITOR.

The reporter for The Star had been around to let Li Hung Chang ask him four or five thousand questions before breakfast, and he was then telling the hotel clerk about it in the hearing of a man who looked as much like a Chicago art salesman as anything else. Incidentally, the reporter mentioned that in China there were people who gathered information around the towns and sold it to the curious, and he intimated that Li Hung Chang was on the make and would probably dispose of his large and valuable collection of facts to good advantage when he got home.

This was taken as a joke, but the Chicago man looked serious.

"Well," said he, "I don't know about this Chinese business, but about two years ago I was in a town down south where the press isn't supported with that degree of liberality we expect it to be in this day and generation, and as I stood in the door of the store where I had sold a bill of goods a man came by and began to talk to me—Li Hung Changing me, so to speak, for he asked me more questions in a minute than I had had asked me all the time I had been in town. He wasn't a very reputable-looking party, either, for his nose was red and his hat had the droops at four corners, but he was a bright sort of a fellow and his eyes sparkled, even if they were leary and liquor-soaked.

"As I was answering his questions and trying to get away from him the proprietor of the store came out and introduced me to the queer genius as the local editor. Then I began to ask a few questions myself, but before I had time to get in very many the town marshal appeared down the street with a prisoner, and the editor dropped me and went after teh latest excitement.

"'I didn't know you had a newspaper here,' said I to the merchant.

"'We haven't,' said he, 'but we've got an editor.'

"'How can he edit a paper when there isn't any?' said I.

"'He's a genius,' said he.

"'He doesn't look it,' said I.

"'Well, I'll tell you what that chap does,' said he, 'and what he has been doing for a year or more. You know we have a population of seven or eight hundred here, and we don't get a daily paper until it is eighteen hours old, and then we don't get that regularly, and nobody in town takes it, except on Sunday. Well, what does this chap do but beg a corner in the room where the post office is, and there he put an old arm chair somebody gave him and called it the editorial rooms of the Perpetual Gazette. People laughed at him, and thought he was drunk, as usual, but he went around everywhere in town gathering the news exactly as if he were going to print it, and he knew how, for he had been a bright newspaper man once.

"'Then he would collect a group of people and offer to tell all he knew for five cents from each listener, or, as he did sometimes, he would get up on a barrel outside the office, and, after telling what he had to tell, he would pass the hat and collect sometimes as much as fifty or seventy-five cents. He always got a lot of news out of the daily paper and supplied it fresh every morning of the day after. I have often had him come in here at night, and for a quarter got an hour or more entertainment out of him, besides getting the news.

"'He reads the stories in the papers, too; and if anybody wants to hear stories he can give all the current ones at so much per listener.'"

TIGER AND FISH STORIES.

An Englishman at a dinner once told a tale of a tiger he had shot which measured 24 feet from snout to tail-tip. Every one was astonished, but no one ventured to insinuate a doubt of the truth of the story. Presently a Scotchman told his tale. He had once caught a fish which he said he was unable to pull in alone, managing only to land it at last with the aid of six friends. "It was a skate, and it covered two acres." Silence followed this recital, during which the offended Englishman left the table. The host followed. After returning he said to the Scotchman: "Sir, you have insulted my friend. You must apologize." "I dinna insoolt him," said the Scot. "Yes, you did, with your two-acre fish story. You must apologize." "Well," said the offender, slowly, with the air of one making a great concession, "tell him if he will take ten feet off that tiger I will see what I can do with the fish."—Argonaut.

A test of speed was recently made in Vienna of the time necessary to transform parts of tree into paper. Before certain Government officials three trees were cut down in a forest, and in less than three hours they were reduced to pulp, made into paper and run off on a printing press.

HOW TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA.

At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted, and if left to run its course without the aid of some reliable cough medicine is liable to result in that dread disease, pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively, and it has always given entire satisfaction.—Olagah, Ind. Ter. Chief.

This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it for colds and la grippe, we have never yet learned of a single case having resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia, should keep the remedy at hand. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

In pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned will sell at public auction at the auction rooms of W. S. Luce, Honolulu,

Thursday, Jan. 21st,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

All of the Following Described Real Estate.

Apana 1. E hoomaka ana ma ke kihi Hik. e pili ana me ke kihi Akau o ka pa o Kaka mawaena o ke kowa o na pohaku nui elua o ka Pa-Halepule, a e holo Hem. 73 deg. Kom. 252 panku ma ko Kaka, alaila holo Akau 25 deg., Kom 191 pauku ma ko Lima alaila holo Akau 73 deg. Hik. 203 pauku ma ke Alanui, alaila holo Hem. 24 deg. Hik. 190 pauku ma ka Pa-Halepule a hiki i kahi i hoomaka ai. Ma keia apana aina pahale he 38-100 Eka.

The same being Apana 1 of Royal Patent 1791, Kuleana 996, to Lae, situated at Auwaiolimu, Panoa, Oahu.

On this land there is a large dwelling house. In the yard and grounds there are numerous fruit trees in bearing, ornamental trees, flowers and shrubs.

Being situate at the entrance of Panoa Valley, the climate is delightfully cool and healthy.

Terms: Cash, United States Gold Coin.

Conveyance at expense of purchaser.

ROSE PARKER,
Administratrix of the Estate of Wm. R. Parker, Deceased. 1823-td

Ayer's PILLS



Cure DYSPEPSIA,
Cure BILIOUSNESS,
Cure CONSTIPATION,
Cure SICK HEADACHE.

Are Purely Vegetable,
Are Sugar Coated,
Are Mild but Effective.

Good for the Stomach,
Good for the Liver,
Good for the Bowels.

THERE ARE NO OTHER PILLS SO GOOD AS

AYER'S PILLS.

Highest Awards at the World's Great Expositions.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited.

Strength in Harness

Is the Main Thing!

THE BEST IS NONE TOO GOOD

Why run the risk of losing your life with a machine made harness, when you can get the best

Oak Tanned, Hand Made Harness

From reliable dealers at about the same price?

Hand Made Harness a Specialty.

FRED PHILP.

92 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.
Telephone 111. P. O. Box 133.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 24 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

HEALD'S

BUSINESS COLLEGE,
24 Post Street : : San Francisco.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering

Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.

C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

Vacuum OILS!

Comparative tests by intelligent Engineers show that these Oils are from 20 to 75 per cent better than other Oils used in this market. That is why they are steadily increasing in use.

Other Oils, under variously changing names, are being tried from time to time and discarded.

The "Vacuum"

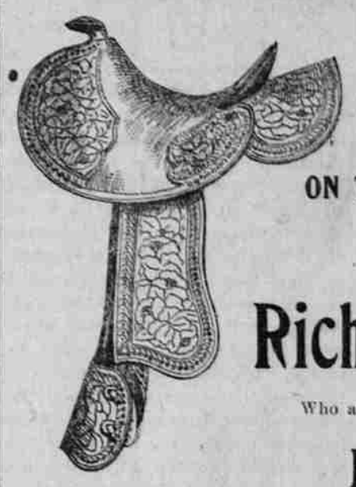
Is always the same, being manufactured by a patent process in Vacuum. It does not change its name or quality, and it saves money to every one who uses it.

600 W. M. Cylinder Oil,
Vacuoline Engine Oil,
Arctic Engine Oil,
Heavy Dark Lubricating Oil.

These Oils do the work for you, and do it well.
Scientific analysis and competitive tests of the Vacuum Oils are solicited.
DOES SAVING IN COAL mean anything to you?
DOES WEAR AND TEAR on your bearings cut any figure?

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Agents Vacuum Oil Company, of Rochester, New York.



For Prices

ON THE ORIGINAL OF THIS SADDLE

.....SEND TO

Richards & Schoen

Who also carry the Most Complete line of

Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention.
Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

RICHARDS & SCHOEN, HILO, HAWAII.

Cleopatra Used a Rug,

Why Don't You?

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE SHIPMENT OF

Rugs!

Rugs! Rugs! Rugs!

Rugs!

B. F. EHLERS & CO.

Waverley Block, 116 and 118 Bethel Street.

JOHN NOTT.



Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:

Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipes Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Stee Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and Pipe Fittings.

PLUMBING, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORK.

Dimond Block. 75-79 King Street.

CHRISTMAS TREE

Central Union Sunday School Given Christmas Entertainment.

IT WAS A VERY HAPPY EVENT

Large Fine Tree Laden With Presents.

Little Ones Given a Rare Treat. They Enjoy Music. Refreshments and Chatter.

Glad children's voices rang through the Sunday School rooms of Central Union Church last evening—voices with a note of expectancy ringing out distinctly above all the rest. Merry bodies skipped about here and there, dressed in dainty garments, and then as the time for the beginning of the Christmas entertainment drew near, settled down in their places, content to wait.

The Sunday School rooms were arranged much as they usually are on Sunday. The chairs were arranged in sections, and all facing the center of attraction, the large Christmas tree immediately in front of the platform. These chairs were all filled, whereas on the Sabbath day they are very often not in the same condition.

Each of the classes had its own place, and by the side of the children were the respective teachers.

The galleries and other available space were taken up by visitors. In all it is estimated that there were between 600 and 700 present in the rooms.

When all had quieted down a sharp click was heard, and the Christmas tree, a beautifully shaped pine from the side of Mount Tantalus, and standing over 15 feet high, was lighted up with a hundred red, white, blue and yellow incandescent lights.

The effect was calculated to make things more quiet than ever for a while, and then after a little ripple of pleased exclamation, hundreds of little hands sent forth an applause that lasted for a full half minute.

The tree was laden with strings of popcorn, trailing even to the ground, and resting here there upon imitation snowflakes. Hanging from the branches were dolls, bags of candy and other articles calculated to bring happiness to the hearts of the children. Most of the presents were piled in heaps on the platform back of the tree.

The flood of light that illuminated the room when the Christmas tree was shown in all its beauty, revealed more plainly to view the branches of evergreen clinging to the pillars of the room and upon these branches the imitation of snow and ice, so cleverly arranged.

The surprise of the Christmas tree having subsided, there was a song by the Sunday School. Then prayer was offered by Rev. D. P. Birnie. After this came a song by the infant class, and then a few remarks by Supt. De La Vergne, which closed with "Refreshments will be served." At this there was a round of applause.

While some of the gentlemen connected with Central Union Church were preparing the refreshments the intermediate class sang a song.

The accompaniments for this and the other two songs were played by Mrs. A. F. Judd.

It was not long before all were busy with ice cream and cake, and nothing but the click of spoons on saucers was heard.

While this part of the program was in progress Prof. Berger and an orchestra from the Hawaiian Band rendered pleasing airs from their station in the left-hand corner near the platform.

Then came perhaps the most interesting part of the program—the distribution of presents to the children, who with arms outstretched and faces all aglow with expectancy, received the gifts allotted to them.

After this nothing remained but the general good time that always comes at the end of such occasions. The little ones rambled about, embraced each other in their happiness, and were then taken off to their homes by their parents, all tired and sleepy.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS.

Mrs. Scott-Edings, famous for a number of years as a dramatic reader and actress, died in France recently, and her body was shipped to New York She had lived abroad in the latter years of her life in broken health.

Mary Frances Scott-Siddons was a lineal descendant of the great Sarah Siddons, her father, William Young Siddons, being the son of George, the eldest son of Mrs. Siddons. Mrs. Scott-Siddons was born in 1844, in India, where her father was a captain in the British military service. Here she resided until the death of her father, who died at an early age, when she returned to England with her mother.

She was sent to Bonn, where her education was completed. Six months later she made her debut in German comedy, and her performance was said to have been remarkable for a child of her tender years.

On leaving Bonn she took up her residence at Winchester, where at the age of seventeen she met Lieutenant Scott, a young naval officer, to whom she was married in 1862. She had meanwhile been studying the Shakespearean characters, and succeeded in making her debut the next year at the Theatre Royal, Nottingham, in the character of Portia, in which her famous great-grandmother also first appeared upon the stage.

A successful engagement in Edinburg was followed by a provincial tour, and in 1868 she gave a series of readings in London. Her success in this venture opened the doors of the Haymarket Theater to her, and she made her debut on the London stage as Rosalind, a character in which her youth and beauty, and her illustrious name enabled her to achieve the greatest success of her career. Another successful provincial tour followed, and then she played Juliet at the Haymarket for thirty-six consecutive nights.

In the summer of 1868 Mrs. Scott-Siddons came to this country, and made her debut as a reader at Newport, R. I. In October of the same year she gave successful readings at Steinway Hall, New York, and finally made her first appearance on the stage in this country at the Boston Museum, as Rosalind. A tour of the country followed, Rosalind and Viola being the parts in which she generally appeared. In 1872 she returned to England, but soon came back to this country. She subsequently played in German in Vienna, and also made an Australian tour. Her later public apearances were chiefly as a reader, and for fifteen years past she had lived in retirement.

A SHORT TALK ON BEING TIRED.

Are you a working man or a working woman? I don't mean one who is so by classification, or by having been born on the sinister side of certain lines of social cleavage, but solely because you daily do some sort of real, honest, and useful work? Yes? I shake your hand. I hope you manage to live by it without overdoing, and that (being still hearty and healthy) you sometimes find yourself tired, dog-tired, and hungry as a wolf, with plenty of good feed for supper. Then hey! for bed and a genuine sleep of eight hours; to jump from bed in the morning, both feet on the floor at once. That's the right kind of "tired" and the heaven-descended brand of rest. It is a blessing in itself, and bears others in its train.

But the variety of fatigue so many people are all the time writing us about is different. Listen to this one, for instance: "In September, 1893," he says, "I was overcome by a feeling of langor. I was easily tired and comparatively slight efforts served to exhaust me completely. Indeed, I never seemed rested at all, and was as tired in the morning as when I went to bed. Both muscles and mind were inert and relaxed. At the same time, my appetite seemed to be tired, too. I had no relish for food, and after eating felt uneasiness and distress in the stomach and pain at the chest. My skin was sallow also, and there was a dull aching at my right side in the region of the liver.

"I was constantly belching up a sour fluid, and my food would sometimes 'repeat' or rise into my mouth. All I could do to rectify this miserable state of things I did, acting upon the suggestion of friends and others, but failed to come across a remedy for my complaint, which meantime obtained a stronger hold upon me.

"On account of my inability to eat and digest food my flesh fell off until I became so thin you might have fancied me as having gone into a decline. And I was so weak I could scarcely get about. I remained in this condition month after month, unfit, of course, for work and virtually a man out of the world's fight.

"The doctor who prescribed for me probably understood my case, but he was not able, apparently, to cure me. And I notice it is in illness as it is in business; unless one holds his own he is bound to be falling behind, which made me anxious to obtain relief soon, lest I might pass beyond the reach of it. And in answer to the hope finally came the help I needed.

"In July of last year (1894) I read about Mother Siegel's Syrup in a small pamphlet which was left at our house. The book described my symptoms perfectly, and stated the disease to be indigestion, with dulness and inactivity of the liver, the latter condition a result of the former. The weakness and loss of weight it explained, naturally enough, to be the effect of want of proper nourishment. Cure the stomach trouble in such cases, said an article in the pamphlet, and the consequences will vanish of themselves.

"On this I procured a bottle of the Syrup from Messrs. Robinson & Co., chemists, Hunslet Carr, and after taking it for a few days, I found myself much better. My food now ceased to give me pain, and I gained some strength with every meal. No better proof of the power of this medicine could I ask. I continued the use of it; the bad symptoms abated and no longer troubled me, and in a few weeks I felt as vigorous and well as ever I did. I could work as before and experienced that kind of fatigue which promotes rest and is relieved by it. I have since enjoyed good health, and you are welcome to publish this short account of my case. (Signed) Percy Hardaker, 42, Woodhouse Hill Road, Hunslet Carr, Leeds, March 29th, 1895."

Mr. Hardaker is agent for the Pearl Assurance Society, and is well and widely known. His own intelligent comments on his complaint renders any words of ours quite needless. In private conversation he said he looked upon that unnatural "tired" feeling as a warning that none should neglect. It means, not the effect of work, but of exhaustion through that subtle disease indigestion. Mother Siegel's Syrup should be taken then, as he would have taken it then had he heard of it. We hope Mr. Hardaker's timely words, based as they are on an instructive experience, will be heeded by all to whom they apply.

Beeman's Pepsine Gum.

THE ORIGINAL PEPSINE GUM.

A DELICIOUS

Remedy for Indigestion

AND THE PERFECTION OF

CHEWING GUM.

For Sale by the

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Agents for the Islands.

☞Liberal discounts to the trade.

Vin Pasteur!

Pasteur's Tonic Wine of Coca and Kola Nuts.

Is STRENGTHENING and NOURISHING sustaining and nourishing the body and brain. Aids digestion and assimilation, removes fatigue and improves the appetite, never causing constipation. The proprietors of

VIN PASTEUR

have testimonials from SEVEN THOUSAND eminent physicians, assuring them of their utmost satisfaction from its use. Sample bottle free. Large bottles, $1.00.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Agents for the Islands.

SAFE!

In case of fire keep cool, for if your valuables a e in a **Victor Safe** you will recover them. Don't worry if burglars break into your office or residence, for they cannot break into your **Victor Safe,** if you possess one. If not, why not? Read what Ex Governor Jarvis of North Carolina has to say about them in his letter to the manufacturers:

Greenville, N. C., Feb. 26th, 1896.
The Victor Safe and Lock Co., Cin., O.,

Gentlemen:—I am pleased to say the Victor Safe you sold me some five or six years ago, preserved intact all of its contents in the late fire in Greenville, on the 16th inst. The safe stood at a point in my office in the Opera House Block, that must have been one of the hottest parts in the great conflagration. It contained papers and other things of value. When it was taken out of the ruins and opened some twelve hours after the fire, everything in it was found to be safely preserved and in good condition. I cheerfully make this statement of facts in recognition of the valuable service rendered me by your safe, and you are at liberty to make such use of it as you may see proper.

Yours truly,
THOS. J. JARVIS.

In another testimonial, T. F. Harrison of Citra, Fla., says: On the night of Nov. 8th, 1894, I put a No. 4 Victor Safe in my store at 6 o'clock, and at 11 o'clock that night my store was burned, and the safe was red hot from 11 to 6 o'clock or about that length of time The door was opened, and the books were all in perfect state and all the money was in good shape You need not hesitate to vouch for it.

We have these safes in three standard sizes at $50, $75 and $110, according to size. The small ones being suitable for small country stores or for business agents, while the larger ones are just the thing for lawyers, or for people who wish to file away large numbers of valuable papers. All of the safes are fitted up conveniently inside, with drawers, pigeon holes and treasury vault. Come and take a look at them any way.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

E. W. Jordan's No. 10 Store

FORT STREET.

XMAS TOYS!

Dolls! Dolls! Dolls!

CLOCKWORK AND MECHANICAL TOYS;
CHILDREN'S METAL TEA SERVICES;
ALUMINUM GOODS.

Real Lace Handkerchiefs!

Maltese, Duchesse and Honiton.

Leather Goods:

Ladies' Purses, Sterling Silver M ounts, Ladies' Morocco and Calf Handkerchief Bags, Ladies' Lambskin and Felt Dorothy Bags.

Church Services, Prayer Books and Hymnals.

E. W. JORDAN'S No. 10 STORE, Fort St.

☞OPEN EVERY EVENING UNTIL XMAS.

TROPIC OIL

For Engines and Cylinders

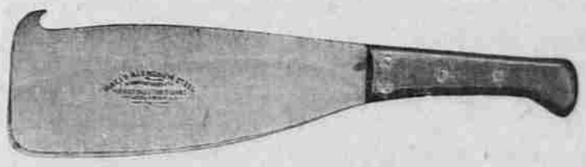
THIS IS THE OIL that Plantation Engineers are calling for.

24 Sugar Mills

Are using the TROPIC Engine and Cylinder Oils, and we have yet to hear of a case where it has not given perfect satisfaction.

The TROPIC is a pure, unadulterated lubricator, and is fully warranted to be of the highest possible grade and to give first-class satisfaction in every particular. It is made at one of the best Oil Refineries in Cleveland, Ohio, and is shipped direct to Honolulu without passing through the hands of any Middle-men, and we sell in original packages, barrels or cases. The great success that the TROPIC OIL has met with, during the past season, ought certainly to recommend it for use in every Sugar Mill.

We have just received ex Bark "Edward May" a fresh supply from Cleveland, and can supply immediately, or at any time specified, any quantity required.



HALL'S ALUMINUM CANE KNIVES

Are being used on over THIRTY PLANTATIONS. They are made by H. Disston & Sons of Philadelphia, and are acknowledged by them to be the best knives they ever turned out. They are made of Aluminum Steel, with Apple-wood handles, secured with four rivets, and hang easier in the hand, when in use, than any other Cane Knives. The fact that the cane cutters prefer these knives to all others, because they do not tire their hands, and they can do much more work in a day, is sufficient guarantee of their superiority.

We have just received over a hundred dozen from the Factory, and can supply Plantations now or at any time during the coming season. Plantations that have not yet tried them, should send for a sample lot, and give them a trial. We have them with the hook and without.

E. O. HALL & SON,

LIMITED.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MIRRLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., Ld. Sugar Machinery.
WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO. Centrifugals and Cream Separators.
JOHN FOWLER & CO. (Leeds), Ld. Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.
THE RISDON IRON WORKS General Engineering.
MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.
J. HARRISON CARTER Disintegrators.



Vapo-Cresolene

Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ld.,

Life and Fire

Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Boston.

Etna Fire Insurance Company
Of Hartford.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks	6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	101,650,000
Total reichsmarks	107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks	8,830,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	35,000,000
Total reichsmarks	43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ld.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

NorthernAssurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ld.,

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ld., Agents.

NORTH BRITISH

—: AND :—

MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1895, £12,433,131.

		£	s	d
1—Authorized Capital	£3,000,000			
Subscribed "	2,750,000			
Paid up Capital		687,500	0	
2—Fire Funds		2,601,016	2	
3—Life and Annuity Funds		9,144,614	19	
		£12,433,131	2	2

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

CONSOLIDATED

SODA WATER WORKS CO., L'D.

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

HOLLISTER & CO.,
Agents.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....DECEMBER 25, 1896.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

The old, old tidings of "peace on earth and good will to men" that have rung out through the centuries comes home to the people of this country with beautiful, and we might say practical, significance in this year of our Lord 1896. Favored with abundant crops that have brought good returns, Hawaii is now closing a year of peace and prosperity which has never before been equalled. Although it is urged that full pocketbooks and plenty of the necessities of life are barriers against turmoil and discord, we have not of a necessity to study into the whys and wherefores, but rather to join in the full pleasure of the season, giving to the omnipotent power and practical, broad minded men the glory for having guided the nation into the quiet and happy paths of sound moral and political progress. At no time during the year past has the hydra-head of political discord shown itself within our borders, and in our relations with other nations the scepter of harmony has ever ruled over our destinies.

With political lines less sharply drawn, with the best of feeling existing in social and business circles, with no national calamities to mar this year's page of history, with a steadily growing confidence in our national institutions, our people have had time to look about them, to lend a helping and encouraging hand to the less fortunate. The spirit of philanthropy has awakened to new life, and many homes are today happier and better for the timely assistance that has come to them through public and unknown private channels. Though it is possible that the good things, the luxuries and the dainties of life, have not always been equally distributed—that will never be till the millenium dawns—there are very few if any in this land of ours who have not received a portion of the bounty, though it may seem ever so small. At all events there is no reason for listening to the whisperings of jealousy, or bemoaning social ills or discrepancies. It is a season when only the bright spots of the past should be brought to mind, the possibilities of the future forgotten for a time in the good cheer of the present. Let the dead past bury its dead, if this is a necessity of happiness: let the future take care of itself for one day at least: let the world jog as it will: let the people of this land join in making the opening day of the holiday season a bright and merry Christmas.

THE FREE KINDERGARTEN.

The "Calendar of the Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association" is a most interesting pamphlet, setting forth in concise and complete form the present healthy condition, the hopes and aims of one of the grandest lines of work in which the philanthropic men and women here have engaged themselves. Indeed we might well give all the glory for the success of the movement to the women, since the hard work of interesting the public, awakening public spirited men and proving the true worth of the kindergarten has fallen to their lot, and the burden of responsibility is still carried by the women.

The free kindergarten has become so thoroughly established in the educational work of this city that it seems hardly possible that the first free kindergarten was established so recently as 1892. The work was first taken up by Frank W. Damon in connection with the Chinese mission. In the following year the Woman's Board of Missions established Hawaiian, Portuguese and Japanese kindergartens, which soon assumed such prominence that in 1895 the Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association was incorporated. The cutting off from the Woman's Board by no means indicates that the kindergarten movement has lost the moral support of the parent organization, but rather that increase in financial strength and popular favor enabled the free kindergarten to stand alone. The report of the treasurer for the year 1895 shows receipts amounting to $5,360.39, expenses $3,764.25, leaving a balance of $1,596.14 carried to the new year. Those who have taken more than a passing interest in the kindergartens know to what excellent advantage every dollar received by the association has been expended. The general report for the year states that three hundred children have been enrolled with a regular attendance of over two hundred. The first training class has graduated with honors, and another class of young ladies has taken up kindergarten study.

But this association would be untrue to its past record if it remained satisfied with what has been accomplished. The directors are constantly seeking to extend its influence until every nook and hamlet of the country shall receive the blessing of a free kindergarten. There is more work to be done and more money required to carry it on. Larger salaries are richly deserved by the young women who take such a lively interest in the children of the common people, and more money is required to establish kindergartens in the outer districts. One of the most unique departments is the proposed plantation kindergarten. One plantation has already promised this boon to the children of its employees, the expense of the project being reckoned in with the regular plantation running expenses.

The free kindergarten has come to Hawaii to stay: of that there can be no question. The great object now is to expand. The unremitting toil of directors and teachers may always be counted upon, and we know of no work more deserving of liberal assistance than these efforts in character building among the children of today who are to be the citizens of tomorrow.

The San Francisco Argonaut, in forecasting the work of the present short session of the Fifty-fourth United States Congress, says: "With tariff legislation out of the way, it is probable that the greater part of the time of Congress will be taken up with dabbling in the affairs of foreign countries. The Hawaiian Government has sent H. E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Washington, in the hope that Congress will act favorably upon their prayer for annexation. Emotional Congressmen are already preparing to make a plea for the Cubans and the Venezuelans. In fact, the affairs of insignificant foreign countries seem to them more important than the affairs of this country, for which they are paid to legislate." The Argonaut is very much mistaken as to Minister Cooper's "mission" to Washington, but we can forgive that as a very poor guess. Action on annexation is not anticipated during the life of this Congress, but Hawaii will make a plea for recognition among the "insignificant foreign countries" when the Fifty-fifth Congress comes in. It looks as if the Argonaut will not render Hawaii any assistance, but it is extremely doubtful whether the insignificant foreign countries will be relegated to the Congressional waste basket, as our California contemporary would wish. These "insignificant foreign countries," although disagreeable necessities to the Argonaut, are necessities of which the American statesmen recognize the full value and their importance to the United States will be weighed in the proper balance during the incoming administration.

If there is any one thing in which this country is deficient it is in statistics. In Government departments and in industrial life very little importance has been attached to gathering reliable data which shall give in minute detail information which is now of a decidedly general character. One instance of the value of correct official information is given in the production of sugar per acre in these Islands. There was a time when Hawaiian soils were credited with producing six or more tons to the acre. Through the instrumentality of Dr. Maxwell figures were obtained to show that in the general average Hawaiian soils were not so much more productive than those of other countries. Having been met at this point, people to whom Hawaiian sugar is distasteful state that our cost of production is much below the average of other countries, and particularly the United States. This can be refuted, but owing to lack of figures, only in a general way. Planters here, and people generally we presume, know that the sugars produced in Hawaii cost a pretty good sized penny, yet the figures to demonstrate the known fact have not been carefully prepared so that the general average of the Islands can be given. Figures and most minute detail will prove valuable assistance in waging the campaign which Hawaii now has before it.

When Minister Willis was in San Francisco while on his way to his post here in 1893 he was interviewed by press representatives on the subject of immigration which was given particular attention on the Pacific coast at that time. Mr. Willis said: "I began the study of the question relating to Chinese immigration with a prejudice in favor of the Chinese. I thought that the anti-Chinese views were inspired by the sandlot and shared by hoodlums only. I soon became convinced of my error. I saw that I was entirely wrong and I reported the bill to the House of Representatives limiting the number of Chinese which a vessel might bring to this country to fifteen. This bill was vetoed by President Cleveland. I think our immigration laws should be more rigid. We need to exclude many of the immigrants from Europe as well as the Chinese. We do not want people in this country who will not Americanize." Particularly in this last sentence did Minister Willis express a well known Americanism which is today more deeply impressed upon the citizens of the United States than it was three years ago. In looking forward to the future the employers of labor in this country cannot ponder too seriously upon this sentiment among Americans.

Returns from the seat of war in Cuba are such that the sugar factors are not reckoning on the Cuban crop for the coming season. Willett & Gray's circular says that now the Spanish have "prohibited all grinding of cane until the month of February, which they set for overcoming the rebellion, it is quite certain that no sugars will be made before, and they may be mistaken about February, or they may be right, but not in the way expected." The estimate for the world's production places the Cuban crop at 100,000 tons. "This is subject to such corrections as may be necessary. If the war does not terminate so that grinding can begin before April, it is not likely that our estimate will be exceeded. There is great danger that Congress will precipitate matters with Spain by some more conclusive action than that the President now contemplates. This inhuman war so near our shores can hardly be allowed to run its dreadful course forever."

It appears that England, like the United States, is having trouble in keeping up its supply of British seamen. According to Brassey's Naval Annual, the British merchant fleet is manned with a total of 235,000. Only 55,000 of these are of British birth. The rest are Norwegians, Swedes, Danes, Germans, Russians, Finns and Orientals. The captains, asked to substitute Britons for all these foreigners, declare that English seamen are not only unreliable and given to drink, but also eternal grumblers. Unlike the Continental nations, England does not seem able to supply a large number of adventurous boys and youths to the marine interests of the country. Englishmen of the middle and upper classes complain that the advantages of a seafaring life do not weigh up against its hardships. The natural inference to draw from this is that the Anglo-Saxon is getting too fastidious for his own good.

Those not versed in the mysteries of theosophy are somewhat puzzled over a discussion that has arisen concerning the claim by an American women that she is the reincarnation of Madame Blavatsky. Mrs. Besant disputes the claim and recalls the fact that Madame Blavatsky herself declared, before dying, that the body being prepared for her was that of the Indian youth. According to Mrs. Besant nothing could be more absurd than to suppose that an adept would choose the wornout body of a middle-aged women for carrying on the work. Evidently Mrs. Besant has not a very high ideal of the abilities of a middle-aged "new woman."

The compliments of the season as expressed by Mrs. W. G. Irwin's splendid gift to various societies of the city, is a substantial remembrance which will find a response of gratitude from every heart in all shades and conditions of society. Many homes will be made brighter through the kind thoughtfulness of Mrs. Irwin whose liberality toward all good work is exceeded by no other lady in the land.

The Sultan of Turkey and General Weyler, whose temporary residence is in Cuba, are about the only individuals now before the public for whom the Yule-tide flames will not burn right merrily. Since they are engaged in making turmoil on earth and war among men the feeling of sympathy toward them will not be of a world-wild character.

MRS. GRUNDY SAYS—

That fashionable society is in process of dissolution.

That there are more ways of buying a bicycle than one.

That old swindles in new form are exceedingly numerous.

That hoisery has become a great factor in the game of golf.

That the time was when only the day laborer smoked a pipe.

That a regular street fight is far better than a family quarrel.

That justice is about the only thing not now traveling on a wheel.

That modern doctors are clever giving new names to old diseases.

That education and cramming the memory are two different things.

That it is possible for some popular authors to become monotonous.

That golf is the best of all outdoor games for Cupid's fine work.

That it is the brain made up of mush most susceptible to hypnotism.

That impecunious college students are never handicapped by friends.

That often it is a valueless horse wearing the most expensive harness.

Professor W. J. Waggener finds that with an ordinary printing press and wood cuts or similar relief engravings all kinds of pictures and diagrams may be printed upon sheets of transparent gelaton in the same way that they are now impressed upon paper. The prints thus made are ready for use as lantern slides without any further preparation and can be produced for a few cents.



DON'T EXPECT CHILDREN to save shoes! Why, shoes are to save children!

Children's shoes ought to be: first, GOOD; then good-looking; and, if you can, get the kind that will be good-looking three months hence.

They're here!

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

FORT STREET. MANUFACTURERS' AGENT.

PERSONAL AND PECULIAR.

In an article on "Why the Confederacy Failed," contributed to the November Century by the son of a Confederate officer, the first cause is laid to the excessive issue of paper money. He says: "The Government acted upon the theory that all it had to do to raise money was to print it. They did not seem to realize that, being the largest purchaser in the market, it was necessary for the Government to keep down prices as much os possible; that every issue of bills must inevitably raise prices and render a new issue necessary; that every rise in prices must be followed by a new issue, until the bubble must collapse of its own expansion and redundancy."

Bishop Creighton, the newly appointed Bishop of London, is a man of mark. In 1884 he became professor of ecclesiastical history in Cambridge. In 1886 he was present at the 250th anniversary celebration of Harvard University, and received from that institution the degree of LL.D. He is the author of several historical works, and is one of the hardest working Bishops on the bench. He will probably be an Archbishop before long, for the diocease of London, says the New York Tribune, is likely to be made an archiepiscopal see; and, aside from that, he will almost certainly be the successor of Dr. Temple in the Primacy.

The stripes on the national flag of alternate red and white proclaim the original union of thirteen States to maintain the Declaration of Independence. The stars, white on a field of blue, proclaim that union of States constituting our national constellation, which receives a new star with every new State. The two together signify union past and present. The very colors have a language which was officially recognized by our fathers. White is for purity; red, for valor; and blue, for justice.

Pugilist Corbett has met at last his Waterloo. Plates instead of gloves were used by his feather-weight wife, and the blow almost killed Jimmy. But there is one thing to be said in the champion's behalf. He didn't stop to argue the rules of the match. As soon as she presented her ultimatum he just lighted out, and now the lady will be obliged to travel home alone, unescorted by this doughty and valorous knight of the ring.

The experiment of introducing reindeer in Alaska has been a complete success. The animals are increasing very rapidly, and will soon supply the natives with excellent and abundant food, besides serving other purposes at once practically useful and directly civilizing.

G. Archdale Reid, an English student and lecturer, thinks that legislation looking to the abolishment or restriction of the liquor traffic only encourages drunkenness. The greatest wine growing countries are the most temperate, he says.

David Crockett's Masonic apron is now in the possession of Mr. E. M. Taylor, of Paducah, Ky. It is in excellent condition, and is treasured highly. It was given o Mr. Taylor by a descendant of a friend, one of Crockett.

The heaviest car of wool ever shipped out of Idaho was loaded at Mountain Home the other day. It was a fifty-foot car, containing 42,474 pounds of wool. The freight charges on the car to Boston, its destination, were $860.

In London "clarks" are complaining bitterly of the terrible competition with which they have to contend in the shape of innumerable young Germans who come to that city, not to earn a living, but to learn the English language.

Thirty-five per cent of the diseases of horses, it has been said, are maladies of the foot, and there is little question but that even the best shoeing, as it is done now by burning the hoof, is in a measure injurious.

The School Board of Boston, Mass., has passed an order providing for free baths in the Paul Revere School House. If these prove desirable after a trial the other schools will be similarly equipped.

James A. Herne's lecture on "Drama; an Art for Truth's Sake," recently delivered in Boston, proves that he is not only a conscientious actor, but a thinker and a careful student.

An "electric restaurant," serving dinners automatically without waiters, will be a feature of next year's international exhibition of hotel arrangements at Amsterdam.

Honey is scarce this year. Beekeepers say it is owing to the incessant rains of this summer that washed all the nectar and honey-making qualities out of the flowers.

The South Dakota Supreme Court has rendered a decision supporting a law passed by the State Legislature at its last session denying rights to foreign corporations doing business in the State without filing with the Secretary of State a copy of articles of incorporation and appointing resident agents upon whom process can be served.

Col. Waring is allowed $3,000,000 to keep the streets of New York City clean the coming year, and there isn't a yip of complaint. So much for sweeping that sweeps.

Piles from 100 to 105 feet long are being used by the Tacoma Land Company, Washington, in replacing portions of the sea wall with a pile and stringer.

The most remarkable acquisition to the British Museum during the past year was that of 1014 editions and translations of the "Imitation of Christ."

Herr Krupp, the gun manufacturer, has dismissed all foreign workmen and officials from his employ on the ground of the betrayal of secrets.

Expert hydrographers say that in its deepest parts the ocean's waters are so dense that a sunken ironclad would never reach the bottom.

African cotton seed has been planted as an experiment in Georgia, and the stalks grow 20 feet high and yield from two to four bales each acre.

With 20,395 newspapers and periodicals in America and Canada the people ought not to suffer for information and opinions.

It is calculated that nearly, 800,000 bicycles have been manufactured in the United States.

Tin is a comparatively expensive metal, being worth about $400 a ton.

FAST CRUISERS.

The fact that Japan possesses in the Yoshino the fastest cruiser but one afloat seems to have escaped notice, remarks the Hongkong Telegraph. The Argentine cruiser Buenos Ayres is the only ship of her power that could overhaul her, the speeds being, Yoshino 23 and Buenos Ayres 23.2 knots. The Powerful and Terrible, England's fastest cruisers, can only steam 22 knots, so that, in the event of complications arising with Japan, she should have nothing to send against this cruiser were the Yoshino detached from the main fleet as a commerce-destroyer.

ENGLAND'S SUGAR INDUSTRY.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Colonial Office has decided to send a commission to the British West Indies to examine into the critical position of the sugar industry. The commission, the News will say, will be of first class importance. It will be composed of men of such position and authority as will command the confidence of the colonists and of those at home with reference to the widest questions of economy and improvement of the Government islands included.

They All

"There are fads in medicine as well as in other things," said a busy druggist, "but the most remarkable thing about Hood's Sarsaparilla is that customers who try other remedies all come back to Hood's, and this is why the enormous sales of this medicine keep up while others

Come

and in a short time go out of sight entirely, to be heard from no more."

"Why is it?" "O, simply because Hood's Sarsaparilla has more real curative merit than any medicine I ever sold."

This is of daily occurrence in almost every drug store. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard remedy which has cured more sickness, relieved more distress and made more happiness by bringing people

Back to

health than any other medicine. Its wonderful cures of the worst cases of scrofula, running sores, ulcers, salt rheum, etc.; of dyspepsia and other troubles where a first class tonic and aid to digestion was needed; of catarrh, rheumatism, malaria and other troubles arising from or promoted by impure blood, have made

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The standard—the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

UPON THE SALVATION OF YOUR SOLE,



Depends your future happiness. Remember this, and also remember that we sell the finest soled shoes, the finest of KID uppers, and give value for value received.

We are leaders, not imitators.

McINERNY SHOE STORE.

A CHRISTMAS MESSAGE.



SOUTH WIND—FRAGRANT WIND,
Bear my message for me—
Bear it afar to the distant lands,
Bear it across the surging sea,
O'er dark green waves from far off strands—
South wind, fragrant wind,
Bear my message for me.

* * * *



A Christmas greeting bear across the main,
To homes where falls the snow;
Go tell our friends and loved ones once again
The story all should know—
The story of the thorough Christian life,
The story of the peace that ends all strife,
The story of the happy home and wife,
Which makes all blissful here!
This send to those far distant homes we love,
To kin we may ne'er see
On earth. But whom we'll hap'ly meet above,
When from this earth we're free.
This greeting speed from sea-girt Isles afar;
This greeting speed from 'neath the tropic star;
This greeting speed to friends where'er they are
Upon this earthly sphere.

* * * *



North wind—icy wind—
Bring their message to me—
Bring it afar from the distant lands—
Bring it across the surging sea,
O'er dark green waves to far off strands—
North wind—icy wind—
Bring their message to me!

* * * *



Your message comes—I feel no breath of cold.
What warms the icy blast?
The blast that sweeps o'er bleak and sullen wold,
With dark clouds overcast?
Love sweeps away the chilling breath of frost;
Love melts the coldest hate, ne'er counts the cost
Love warms the world, saves those we count as lost.
Love melts a heart of stone.
This Christmas greeting comes to Oahu's isle,
Across the heaving main;
It asks for merry dance and genial smile,
For song in sweetest strain.
This season brings the best of feelings forth;
This season tells of love and honest worth;
This season joins bright South and Stormy North.
Now Christmas rules alone!

* * * *



South wind—fragrant wind,
You're borne my message for me—
Borne it away to the far off lands,
Borne it across the raging sea,
O'er dark green waves to far off strands—
North wind—icy wind—
God bless your greeting to me!

ALATAU T. ATKINSON.



MOTHER GOOSE AN AMERICAN.

Mother Goose was a real character, and not an imaginary personage, as some people suppose. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Foster, and she was born in the year 1665 in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. She married Isaac Goose in 1690, and a few years later became a member of the old South Church, Boston. The first edition of her melodies (which were originally sung to her grandchildren) was published in Boston in 1716 by her son-in-law, Thomas Fleet. Mother Goose died in 1757.

A LETTER ON POSTAL CARDS.

Thirteen postal cards delivered at one time to the Chief of Police of Kansas City, Kan., were found to be the first part of a letter, the balance of which, on twelve more cards, came to him in the next mail.

Mr. Dana, in a paragraph in a recent issue of the New York Sun, said that Gen. Phillip H. Sheridan was "the bravest man except one we ever knew." A correspondent of the Sun asked who was "the notable exception," and Mr. Dana replied that it was Custer.



(What a New England Boy Heard Them Say.)

"Well, Old Uncle Santa, its near about time you were round among the girls and boys again! Got anything new for them this visit?"

"I could tell you heaps of things, Uncle Santa, I hear the young folks say about you, because I am around in places after you've made your calls. I hear them say that you left the sweetest little dollies and the cutest little cradles, and tops, and trumpets, and shotguns; and one said bicycles now a days, bigger than a boy can stride. It would make you warm all over, Uncle Santa, if you'd heard what two little girls in Boston were saying about you filling their stockings with candies and little pincushions, and shining lockets and chains, and one of them said: 'Right down where her big toe goes she found a real gold ring!'

"One little girl, though, Uncle Santa, said you left nothing in her stocking; and she said very likely it was because it was old and had a hole in it. Do you remember any stocking like that, Uncle?"

"Yes, Johnnie, I see and remember every little stocking that's ever hung out. Only, boy, some one too old and worn to hold what I put in. I used to say that the little girls with good stockings might lend one, for Christmas time, to poor little girls that have stockings with holes in them; but few of them liked that way, so I started a new way, Johnnie, and now I tell them, whose stockings let the things drop through, that I shall leave something for all of them at a Sunday School house in every town, where they can all go and get pretty things, and lots of cake and candy, too."

"I know, Uncle Santa, all about your last little scheme, and it's the jolliest thing you ever did. Why, I chanced to look in at two of your jolly Christmas trees; one was in London and the other in New York. I happened to be at those places the same time as yourself. It was the jolliest sight I ever saw! I tell you, Uncle Santa, both the girls and boys opened their eyes at the trees with the candles lit all over them, and at the dolls dancing on branches, and a picture of your own self up in the trees, with cannons and glass marbles for the boys!

"What makes me remember it most was because I had spread snow all over the streets and fields the night before, and had put a good thickness of ice on the ponds, so that the boys you brought new skates for could run down and try them. Some of the boys, though, had their toes out of their boots, and some with no shoes or stockings at all, and I felt mighty ashamed at what I had done."

"Well, Johnnie, it is a little bad for some of them, but they like you all the same. Why, sometimes when I have given the girls and boys heaps of things, they forget all about them in a minute if you come along, and they rush out into the snow, shouting: 'Hurrah! Jack Frost is here again!'

"Then you know, Johnnie, I go to countries that you never visit; but I never take skates there. Little Billy Thaw lives in those countries, and he never leaves Honolulu, which is a green little town upon an isle away down in the Southern Sea."

"I guess, Uncle Santa, it is pretty nice in those countries, but it is a lot too hot for me. I know Billy Thaw, for we met pretty often, and not always on the best of terms. Billy bothers me at times, and he says I bother him, by going where he says I have no right to go. Sometimes we come to blows, and drive one another up and down the Land.

"I am glad you say, Uncle Santa, that the boys and girls like me to come around with you. I cannot always, but I always do if I can. I love to pop in just the same night that you go round, and hear the young folks wake up Christmas morning, with the snow all sudden and bright! One visit I shall never forget. I came down leisurely from my chief residence in North Poleland and got as far as New England late on Christmas Eve. Well, I knew a little town (you go there every year, Uncle Santa,) in the Connecticut Valley, where there are young folks and old ones I've known for years. I said to myself: 'Now, I'll just give them a surprise!' The boys and girls were in bed when I got there, and little Billy Thaw, who had been about for months, had also a kind of dozed off. Well, I got some water that Billy had left and cooled it down very cold, and then I poured it slowly over the houses and trees, and cooled it, so that it couldn't run off, but laid in shining sheets over the roofs, and upon every branch and leaf. Then I threw snow over the houses and trees, yet so slowly that some of it tried to run away, but I stopped it on the edges of the eaves, where it hung in long necklaces of ice like crystals on a lovely maiden! Then, Uncle Santa, I spread snow all over the streets and fields, and dropped handfuls on the gate posts and flowers, and hung the woods with festoons of ice! At dawn, when everything was finished and still, I heard the girls and boys about in their rooms, where I had tossed in little handfuls of snow through the windows left open over night. 'Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!' and Uncle Santa, I'll never hear the like of it again! Down the stairs they all came, and out into the deepest snow. Sleighs were soon on the streets, and rushing to the jingle of bells; and, Uncle Santa, the young folks were hurrahing and singing:

"'Three cheers for old Uncle Santa!
And three for little Jack Frost!
Who came at last in a canter!
We thought little Jack was lost!'"

CARDIGAN RUE.

Honolulu.

YOU CAN'T PLAY IN OUR YARD.

Here is the chorus of one of the most popular songs, as the author wrote it:

I don't want to play in your yard,
I don't like you any more;
You'll be sorry when you see me
Sliding down our cellar door;
You can't holler down our rain-barrel;
You can't climb our apple tree;
I don't want to play in your yard,
If you won't be good to me.

Here is the Boston version of the same:

I don't care to indulge in any sportive recreation on the land about your dwelling;
My affection for you has undergone the process of obliteration;
You will regret your course when you observe me in the act of precipitating myself along the cover of the excavation under the house in which I have my residence;
You can indulge in no vocal exercise whatever directed into the receptacle of rain water established by my parents;
You shall not climb amidst the foliage of the trees upon which grows the succulent apple peculiar to our estate;
As I have before remarked, in effect, I do not desire to gambol on the ground surrounding your habitation in the absence of a sufficient guarantee that you will treat me with due respect, courtesy and kindness.

The balloon has become a marine life saving appliance. The big ocean greyhounds will soon, it is thought, be equipped with life boats harnessed to balloons so as to be practically unsinkable. This novel device has been patented by a shrewd Connecticut Yankee.

Good Watches

DO NOT ALWAYS COST A GOOD PRICE.

Astonishing how cheap watches are made today, which will run well, and give satisfaction to the wearer as well as to the dealer.

Our Stronghold

—IS IN—

Our Watches!

PRICES RANGE FROM $3.00 UP TO $250.00.

Big range isn't it? But then there are hundreds in between at all kinds of prices. Send for our

Waltham or Elgin,

IN A DUST-PROOF CASE FOR

$7.50

Fully guaranteed. Absolutely the best where strength of case is required.

H. F. WICHMAN
HONOLULU.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

New Lumber Yard.

Allen & Robinson's new lumber yard is being laid out in the grounds back of the Hawaiian Electric Company's building, the place assigned by the Government. This is 200x400 feet, and will be used exclusively for redwood lumber.

That portion of Allen & Robinson's lumber yard on the Oceanic wharf side of the fence will be done away with entirely for the erection of warehouses.

As soon as the new yard has been finished the lumber will all be trucked over.

To Light Mauna Loa.

At 7 o'clock this evening the electric lights of the Mauna Loa will be turned on, and the search light will be put into operation. This will be a good chance to see the facilities of the new boat.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Minister Willis' condition was unchanged last night.

Dr. H. C. Sloggett, Beretania street, next Hospital, has a card in this issue.

Owing to Friday being a holiday, the Gazette (semi-weekly) will be issued today.

Dr. C. W. Moore, Club Hotel, Beretania street, makes a specialty of diseases of women and children.

Col. J. H. Soper went around yesterday with a subscription list for a fund for "Lookout Charlie" at Diamond Head, and in a few hours raised upwards of $250.

Collector General of Customs J. B. Castle has brought suit for the confiscation of the crackers and opium which arrived here recently, consigned to the Washington Feed Company. The case will be argued before Judge Carter today.

F. Wm. Thrum, the surveyor, left on the Kinau yesterday to be away about three months for the purpose of doing some work in the wilds of Puna. Mr. Thrum has been away on and off at work on the other islands for the past six months.

On Saturday, January 2d, 1897, at the office of J. Kaelemakule, Kailua, will be sold at auction under the provisions of the Land Act for Cash Freeholds, Government Lot, known as Lot 1 Puaa, N. Kona. On Friday, January 15th next, will also be sold at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Lot No. 310 at Olaa, containing 50 acres. At the same time and place will also be sold Lots 14 and 15 Olaa, upon certain conditions. See Public Lands Notice in this issue.

Mr. C. M. Dixon, a well known merchant of Pleasant Ridge, Fulton Co., Pa., has a little girl who is frequently threatened with croup, but when the first symptoms appear, his wife gives her Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which always affords prompt relief. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of the District Court of Koolaupoko, Oahu, against Ahop (Chinaman) in favor of J. K. Paele, plaintiff, for the sum of $33.35, I have levied upon and shall expose for sale at the Court House, at Kaneohe, Koolaupoko at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, January 23, 1897, to the highest bidder, all the rights, title and interest of the said Ahop, defendant, in the following properties, unless said judgment and all other expenses be previously paid.

PROPERTIES.

55½ bags of rice.
1 plow.
1 axe and pickaxe.
2 harness.
3 rakes.

F. PAHIA,
Deputy Sheriff of Koolaupoko, Oahu.
4490-1t 1823-3tF

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of C. Akana, deceased testate, late of Kailua, in the Island of Hawaii, of the Republic of Hawaii, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the said estate to present the same to him at his office, 209½ Merchant street, Honolulu, duly verified within six months from the publication of this notice, or the same will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment thereof to the said administrator.

WILLIAM F. WILSON,
Administrator With the Will Annexed of the Estate of C. Akana, Deceased.
Dated Honolulu, December 10, 1896.
1820-2t 3tF.

=: 1897 :=

Mammoth LAND SALE

—AT—

Waikiki Beach.

I am instructed by Mrs. F. S. Pratt to dispose of her Waikiki Property at Public Auction, at my Salesrooms, corner of Fort and Queen Streets,

On Monday, Jan. 18,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

This opportunity of securing a magnificent Waikiki Beach Lot is undoubtedly the finest ever offered and most certainly the best chance to obtain a superb Seaside Residence. The location and bathing are par excellence. The property is thickly planted with well-grown cocoanut and other trees, and well covered with manienie grass.

The property has been wisely divided to suit the requirements of any intending purchaser or can be disposed of in toto.

A plan of same may be seen at my Auction Room.

For further particulars, apply to

W. S. LUCE,
4489-td 1823-td AUCTIONEER.

LEWIS & CO.

ORDER QUICK.

Persons living on the adjacent Islands will have ample time after reading this to send their orders to us and have them filled before Christmas. Our large force of clerks and packers enables us to fill orders with the utmost promptness.

This year we have the brightest and best stock of fancy groceries suitable for the holiday season, that we have ever shown. Our bon bons, in a hundred designs, are unique and elegant, and the favors contained in them may be preserved for years as mementoes. These go to you at almost your own figures. That means that they are cheap.

We have also Christmas tree decorations, so many different patterns that there will be no difficulty to please you if you order one, two or three dozen assorted—we can send you one of each.

Our stock of fancy and plain groceries is unrivaled either in assortment or price. We have imported jams and preserves—a dozen different brands of cheese, Cape Cod cranberries and cranberry sauce, edible chocolate, California crystalized fruits, fig paste, boiled cider and everything else that is good.

LEWIS & CO.
GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.

Our XMAS Display

SURPASSES ANYTHING EVER SEEN ON THE ISLANDS.

Santa Claus has arrived and unpacked his trunks. We have the

Largest Stock and Grandest Variety of

Toys, Games, Dolls

—AND—

Holiday Books,

And consequently are prepared to fill all orders, whether large or small, giving perfect satisfaction.

N. B.—COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS would do well to correspond with us.

WALL, NICHOLS CO.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN
Commission Merchants,
NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

THE CHILD STUDY

The Wider Spread of Kindergarten Methods.

THE CHILD AS A TEACHER

Physical Incapacities Must Be Carefully Ascertained to Effect Best Results.

"The most intelligent and persistent study that has been given to the natural history of childhood has come thus far from the kindergartens," says Prof. Earl Barnes, of the Stanford University. Now that this wave of "Child Study" is sweeping over the country, the kindergartens will have to look to their laurels, for the systematic study of the child is being taken up by—shall we say wiser and older heads? or by older heads that are striving to be wiser? People begin to realize that a child is something more than a mere nonentity; that it has been too long assumed that we give and impart to him all that he knows; that we are the ones he is to study, and we have wondered when our ends aimed at failed to meet our expectations. G. Stanley Hall says: "Alas! for the teacher who does not learn more from his children than he can ever hope to teach them." And our own dear teacher, Froebel, himself, has said: "Would you know how to lead the child in this matter? Observe the child, he will teach you what to do." Too long has this counsel been overlooked, but now that it is heeded, and having been tried in a very small way, it is found to be of inestimable value. The desire for means of pursuing "Child Study" is becoming what our detractors are pleased to call "a fad."

Only a very few years ago people would have jeered at the idea of forming a club with the sole idea of studying the individual child, and then comparing his characteristics with those of hundreds of other children in order that the teacher might better understand the material she had to handle. Yet today "Mothers' Clubs" and clubs for "child study" for the sole purpose of studying child character are being organized with the hearty support and commendation of men and women who are devoting their lives endeavoring to solve the imperfect educational problems of our times.

So much literature has lately appeared upon this subject from the pens of nearly all the leading advocates of this line of study that to minutely describe the system would be undoubtedly a waste of space; but for the benefit of those who have not had the opportunity to investigate the theory a light description of the course of work may prove of interest. The plan adopted by the student teachers of the California Kindergarten Training School may possibly best serve to illustrate the method in question, as it is being thoroughly and conscientiously pursued. Each student-teacher selects two children as subjects for continued study, recording in books kept for the purpose the different manifestations of character which occur each day. Once a week their reports are turned into headquarters, where they are assorted under the heads of sex, age, nationality and as nearly as possible their home environments, companions, occupations and social atmosphere. The result of this is to enable the teacher to have a more perfect understanding of child nature thereby preventing the tremendous waste of power which must necessarily occur when work of any kind is undertaken without a full knowledge of the principles involved. In nothing else can ignorance of law involve more woefully flat failures than in the training of a little child. When by means of these classes devoted to child study an enthusiastic interest shall have been aroused among parents, when every teacher shall realize that in a class of ten children she may have as many different temperaments and capabilities to deal with, and knowing how to handle the ten different dispositions to the best advantage is willing to do so, then and not till then will we have a perfect system of child education. Because some plants require a great deal of water it does not follow that all others are able to consume the same quantity; and yet the same amount of work is given to a class regardless of the capabilities of each individual child. It will probably take years before the full salutary effect of this new method of procedure will be felt in the education world, yet a sufficient amount has already been accomplished to warrant the statement that in its influence upon the future status of both pupil and teacher it is of the greatest practical value.

Many teachers do not realize that eight-tenths of the children under their care are defective physically; but systematic child study has shown that out of five thousand (5000) pupils, between fifty and sixty per cent. were found to have more or less seriously impaired eyesight.

It was also discovered that in many cases the children whose eyesight was the poorest occupied the desks situated in the darkest part of the room, while the best seats were used by those whose eyesight was normal. Following this discovery of defective vision seats were changed and the evil remedied in a great degree. The tests were made with Snellon's test cards, which were distributed among the public schools in Saginaw, Mich. The discovery of this serious physical defect among students was due solely to the newly-aroused desire for child study.

Next, the attention was turned to an examination of the children's hearing, for is was rightly argued that a teacher must have a knowledge of at least the most important physical conditions of a child before she could even hope to estimate their mental capacity. The result of this examination of hearing was as surprising as was the result of the sight tests, showing as it did a general average of twenty to twenty-five per cent. of defectives.

When we stop and consider that so many of the children in the public schools are suffering from their defective eyesight or hearing, or perhaps both, and when we again consider the acknowledged stultifying effect that these misfortunes have upon the intellect, and when we also remember that prominent physicians assert that with proper care this number could be reduced to two per cent., who can but acknowledge that this systematic course of examinations resulting from child study is worthy of everybody's hearty support?

Aside from the examination of the physical conditions of the child, the students of the "Child Study" clubs earnestly turn their attention to the study of the child's personality. The Madison University, of Wisconsin, has sent out an invaluable syllabus of "Studies of the Moral Development of Children" and "Relation of the Child to Parental Authority." Parents who are willing to assist in the proposed investigation are urged to communicate with J. F. Morse. Aid from parents would be especially valuable, for in most instances they are far more capable of judging a child's disposition than the teacher, who sees them only during school hours.

The subjects of the syllabus to be considered are classified as follows:

First—"The Child's Relation to Parental Authority in Obedience. First Signs of Disobedience—Wilfulness—Selfishness. Punishment and its Effects. Corporeal Punishment—Other Methods of Punishment, the Manner in which Commands are Given, the Effects of Reward, Praise, Blame. Obedience from Love or Fear. Which Parent is Better Obeyed? Why?

Second—The Ch...s Attitude Toward Other than Parental Authority.

Third—The Child's Natural Wilfulness Toward Parents and Toward Other Children.

But, it is argued a teacher cannot be expected to know and remember every characteristic of each child. No, certainly not; but by thorough attention to known comparative results she can, if she will, be better able to estimate the capabilities and temperament of children of certain ages, and not, as is often done, give a child of seven the same work that is given to the child of ten. The work may be accomplished, it is true, but whereas the task is easy for the older child it is too difficult for the little one and the result is obtained at the expense of over-strained nerves and over-taxed brain.

The effect of this "child study" system is as though a stone had been thrown into the educational mill pond! It has stirred its placid surface and gone clear to the bottom, while the ripples produced are reaching to the farthest shores of every land where the education of the child it at all considered.

The time is about past when a child is given so much to learn, whether or not he has the faintest idea of its meaning, and when if he can repeat it "word for word" he is supposed to have digested his literary meal. Froebel's methods will not now end when the child leaves the kindergarten, but will be carried throughout the child's school life—and let us hope throughout his whole existence.—Phil. Record.

GAY NAVAL LIFE

Depends on the Officers' Age and Finances.

Duty on the Pacific, North Atlantic and Mediterranean Greatly Coveted.

The older men among American naval officers are generally finical as regards their sea-going assignments. By the time an officer has reached the rank of Lieutenant-Commander he has seen enough of the world to have become tired of the major portion of it. The enthusiasm of the cadet and of the Ensign has long since died within him. Ordinarily the chief wish of the older naval officer is that he be permitted to remain ashore for the longest time possible in conformity with the regulations. If, at the end of his three years of shore duty at the Navy Department, a navy yard or on special service, he contrives to capture a berth on a receiving or store ship, he is superlatively happy, for the three years thus spent is accounted a sea cruise by the department, and at the expiration of such a cruise, all of which is practically put in ashore, he is regularly detached precisely as are officers who have been performing regular sea service during the same period, and is detailed to that job ashore for which he may be available. He thus gets what is practically six years of shore duty in a lump.

The differences of opinion among naval officers as to the relative desirability of the various stations are both peculiar and interesting. Those who have families, of course, prefer the North Atlantic or home station to all the others, for during the greater portion of the year, generally from early spring to late autumn, the war ships on this station either cruise about among the fashionable summer resorts that line the Northern Atlantic seaboard or are snugly tied up either at the Brooklyn or Norfolk Navy Yard undergoing minor repairs, the protraction of which to the greatest possible length of time is one of the fine achievements of naval engineers and equipment and construction officers. Even among many unmarried officers there is a pretty general scramble to be assigned to this station, whose boundaries embrace so many neighborhoods of pretty girls.

Besides the North Atlantice there is another home station, which is first choice for a considerable number of officers and the second choice for many more. This is known as the Pacific station, and its headquarters are at the Mare Island Navy Yard. Within the boundaries of this station there are probably more square leagues of sea than in any two of the other stations. It extends from the Behring sea on the north to Chile on the south and to the Hawaiian islands on the west. Generally, however, nearly all the vessels assigned to this station keep pretty closely to that stretch of the Pacific coast which lies between Puget sound on the north and Magdalena bay, in Lower California, on the south. In fact, there is comparatively so little service to be performed by ships of war on this station that many vessels often remain for exceedingly long periods at the navy yard at Mare island under waiting orders. This is, of course, delightful for the naval officer who yearns not for the sea.

For very obvious reasons the blood of the Ensign or of the Junior Lieutenant tingles in his veins when the Bureau of Navigation decides to send him to a ship on the Pacific station. In the first place he has a chance to be within hitting distance of the city of San Francisco during his entire three years' cruise, and, as a good many of the younger naval officers have strongly developed bohemian instincts, they discover in the happy-go-lucky and occasionally somewhat lurid club life of the Golden City a peculiarly congenial field for working off their exuberant spirits.

Moreover, the festival of the Latin European countries has been developed recently and carried out with a high degree of skill and magnificence in the coast cities of Southern California. The people of the East have scarcely any conception of the splendor which attends these beutiful feasts of the flowers. All of the festivals, devised, and for the most part managed, by committees of the prettiest women of the festival cities, who have been elected by popular vote to so serve chiefly on account of their beauty, receive an official tone from the presence in the harbors of all the vessels on the Pacific station that are available for such pleasant duty. Old officers of the Navy say that one winter spent in Southern California in this lotus-eating fashion is sufficient to destroy for life a young officer's estimate of any other part of the world. Lastly, and perhaps most important of all, the marvelously beautiful islands of Hawaii are included within the limits of this station. Once having tasted the joys of shore leave in the city of Honolulu, the naval officer, whether he has one of four stripes to his sleeve, finds himself spoiled for the delights of most other cities.

The chief and perhaps the only drawback of this station is that one, and sometimes several of the vessels of the squadron is often detailed to patrol the coasts of Mexico and Central and South America. Naval duty off the coast of Central America is a thing to be dreaded for many reasons, the first among which is that the particular brand of fever produced down there is both dangerous and difficult to shake off, once the system has been inoculated with it. Then war vessels cruising on the west coast south of Mexico experience great difficulty in getting palatable, fresh provisions for the officers and men. Finally, the social conditions that prevail in the ports of Mexico and Central and South America are not of a sort to inspire naval officers with pleasurable expectations.

Of the foreign stations, the officers of all ages and degrees are pretty evenly divided in their estimates as to the relative advantages of a cruise among the ports of the Mediterranean and the comparatively slumbrous ease of three or more years' voyaging on what is known as the China station. In that considerable class officers in the United States Navy whose official salaries are eked out by private incomes the Mediterranean station is nearly always the first selection. It requires a good deal of money for a naval officer, whether he be Admiral or Ensign, to keep up his end on that station. It is a most undesirable station for officers who have families to support in the States and are obliged to depend solely upon their paymaster's checks. But for the unmarried officer who has a few thousand a year aside from his Government pay, there is a prodigious amount of joy to be extracted from a Mediterranean cruise. The commanders of war vessels on this station generally manage to steam their ships to the scenes of the celebrations and fetes, which are so frequent in the ports of Southern Europe. Even under ordinary circumstances entertainments, both ashore and aboard ship, are almost part of the daily routine. The dash and dazzle of life on the Mediterranean station entrances the younger men and renews the youth of the old stagers, whose recollections of Algiers, Genoa, Nice and Villefrance perhaps extends back to their "middy" days aboard the "windjammers" of the old American Navy.

The China station appeals to a large class of naval officers because it embraces the picturesque and hospitable Japan, is the cheapest of all the stations for the touring of naval officers, includes agreeable and socially disposed American colonies in a great many of the ports, and finally is pretty free from the running about, except for vessels of the smallest class, which disturbs rest on the other stations.

An assignment to the South Atlantic station is not regarded with unmixed joy by officers of the navy. They describe a cruise on that station as three years of unvaried boredom, relieved only by the excitement of the guessing when the yellow or Chagres fever is to make its apearance aboard ship. There is, in fact, a considerable amount of petitioning all the time by officers assigned to this station to get themselves transferred to stations in any other part of the world. These petitions, however, are not often regarded by the department, unless the condition of the petitioning officer's health is such as to render his further stay on the South Atlantic station impossible.—New York Sun.

Two men are reported to have started an extensive hog farm near Mobile, Ala. The animals are fed on refuse bananas, cocoanuts and corn. The green bananas are boiled, and the hogs like them much better than the ripe fruit. They will refuse corn any time when they can get bananas.

It's a Far Cry
FROM FOREIGN LANDS TO
Chicago, U. S. A.

But no matter where you live, we are anxious to do business with you in Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject. We handle only dependable goods—*no trash*.

We believe we can send to any clime, goods of any kind, perfect in quality, at lower prices, laid down, than the residents thereof can obtain them anywhere else. Our belief is founded on a quarter century's experience. To acquaint you with our facilities we will send you, or any other foreign resident, free of all charges, our "BUYERS' GUIDE," a 2½ pound book, 700 pages, 13,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions—it is unique, useful, valuable—and also our "HAND BOOK FOR FOREIGN BUYERS," which contains all necessary information to put you in close touch with our marvelous methods. WILL YOU ASK US TO DO SO?

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THE
Ahupuaa
—OF—
Mapulehu
ON MOLOKAI.

(Opposite the Port of Lahaina.)

Extends 2½ miles from sea to mountain; fenced and well grassed, timbered and plenty of water convenient and accessible; valuable fish pond and sea fishery; good harbor; weekly steamer; will carry 600 head of stock; several hundred acres suitable for cultivation; coffee, oranges, bread fruit and taro growing on the land.

Two good dwelling houses, piped water; climate cool and bracing; good roads; will be disposed of on moderate terms, as a whole, or in quantities to suit. Inspection invited.

Apply to DR. A. MOURITZ,
1814-3m Pukoo, Molokai.

Rattlesnakes, Butterflies, and . . . ?

Washington Irving said, he supposed a certain hill was called "Rattlesnake Hill" because it abounded in—*butterflies*. The "rule of contrary" governs other names. Some bottles are, supposedly, labeled "Sarsaparilla" because they are full of . . . well, we don't know what they are full of, but we know it's not sarsaparilla; except, perhaps, enough for a flavor. There's only one make of sarsaparilla that can be relied on to be all it claims. It's Ayer's. It has no secret to keep. Its formula is open to all physicians. This formula was examined by the Medical Committee at the World's Fair with the result that while every other make of sarsaparilla was excluded from the Fair, Ayer's Sarsaparilla was admitted and honored by awards. It was admitted because it was the best sarsaparilla. It received the medal as the best. No other sarsaparilla has been so tested or so honored. Good motto for the family as well as the Fair: Admit the best, exclude the rest.

Any doubt about it? Send for the "Curebook."
It kills doubts and cures doubters.
Address: J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hollister Drug Co., Agents.

NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 300,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and it never fails to make the weak impotent man strong, vivacious and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say, for a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away," written guaranteed and free sample. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Your Stock
Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.
HAY AND GRAIN
BOUGHT OF US
Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.
CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY
Nuuanu and Queen Streets.
TELEPHONE 121.

Pictures! Pictures! Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Only $2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for $3.00, and from that up.

Then there are Wall Pockets for $1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price.

Drop in and have a look.

King Bros.' Art Store.
110 HOTEL STREET.

ART FURNITURE!

We have just received a large invoice of

Odd Chairs, Toilet Tables, Tete-tete Tables,

and other pieces of Art Furniture which we submit to the Honolulu public as the most elegant pieces of furniture ever imported to Honolulu for the holiday trade.

The wood is highly polished.

Curly Birch, Bird's Eye Maple, Cherry and Mahogany.

These pieces are beautiful and appeal to the cultivated taste.

HOPP & CO.
Furniture Dealers.
KING AND BETHEL STS.

W. C. ACHI & CO.
Brokers and Dealers in Real Estate.
We will Buy or Sell Real Estate in all parts of the group. We will sell properties on reasonable commissions.
Office, 10 West King Street.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pflueger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment
—OF—
DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF
Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,
IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.
A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kammgarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Rechstein & Seller Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages,

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease,

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by
H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE,
Stock Raiser
AND DEALER IN
Live Stock.
—BREEDER OF—
Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows,
Young Sussex Bulls,
Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses
California and Hawaiian Mules
FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed—
W. H. RICE,
LIHUE, KAUAI.

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
Blood Mixture
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cleans the Blood from all Impure Matter. From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS
From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes. 1709

BIG COMBINATION

List of Names Suggested For Wilder Steamer.

Kilauea Leads With Eighty Persons—Several Combinations.

When President Wight inserted an advertisement in the San Francisco Examiner inviting guesses of the name of the new steamer for the Wilder Steamship Company he did not take into consideration the fact that there are people here who are fairly good guessers.

California people were without a list of names of vessels in the fleet, and consequently a good many guessed that Kilauea would be the name of the new steamer; others thought it would be the Volcano! One gentleman with a taste for making name combinations hit upon "Kila-Wild" as a sure thing, believing that Kilauea and Wilder were good enough to form a name suitable for any vessel to steam in Honolulu waters. Others let their thoughts fall on heads of governments, ex-heads of ex-governments and politicians, but they were wide of the mark.

A. Goldstein, living on Washington street, San Francisco, mailed a letter to Mr. Wight September 3, and guessed the steamer would be called the Helene. This person gave no reason for it, and it is supposed they had what is sometimes called a "hunch," or else it appeared in a dream. On November 29 Mrs. John McLain of this city, wrote a letter to Mr. Wight and named Helene, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Irwin as a suitable person for whom the fine steamer might be called. She gave her reasons and probably her guess was worked out on logical grounds.

These two were the winners of the prize offered, which was a trip from San Francisco to the Volcano and return. Mrs. McLain will begin her journey at Honolulu, go to San Francisco, and return to Honolulu.

Little Miss Irwin is popular in a very large circle of young acquaintances, and as she grows her popularity will increase and extend. Mrs. McLain evidently had this in her mind when she wrote out her guess, just as Mr. Wight had it in his when he moistened the gum on the flap of the envelope containing the mystic word, and locked it in a safe.

It is rather astonishing that out of 278 guesses but two should be correct. Following is a full list of names and the number of times each was sent in:

P. G., 1; Ideal, 1; Kaulana, 1; California, 1; City of Honolulu, 1; Pele, 1; The Republic, 2; Kate Field, 3; The Examiner, 2; Konah, 1; Sanford B. Dole, 6; Saint Helena, 1; Examiner, 2; Island Republic, 1; The Mystery, 1; The New Republic, 1; Honolulu, 5; Eskbank, 1; Mollie W., 1; Republic, 1; Mollie and Sammie, 1; HELENE, 2; Fannie Irwin, 1; Laura, 1; S. G. Wilder, 3; Volcano, 19; Mahukona, 1; Kihalani, 1; Kawaihae, 1; Hawaii, 12; Republic of Hawaii, 1; Hilo, 2; Haleakala, 3; Kilauea, 80; Tomay, 1; Java, 1; Kupukupu, 1; Kamaili, 1; Mauna Loa, 8; Wm. McKinley, 3; S. B. Dole, 9; Wilder Wight, 1; Merrimac, 1; America, 1; President Dole, 5; Republic, 2; Ke Au Hou, 1; Oahu, 3; Goddess Pele, 1; Golden Gate, 1; San Francisco, 1; Wennepeg, 2; Kilawild, 1; Wm. J. Bryan, 1; Wawona, 1; Alena, 1; Lahaina, 1; The Laura, 1; Maui, 1; Puna, 1; California, 1; Capt. Cooke, 1; Kanalea, 1; Queen of Hawaii, 1; The Wild Rose, 1; May Flower, 1; Kalalani, 1; Protection, 2; The Hawaiian Republic, 1; Republic of Hawaii, 2; Scenic, 2; Bernice, 1; Wilder, 2; The McKinley, 1; C. L. Wight, 3; The Volcano, 1; J. S. Dole, 1; The Kilauea, 1; Liliuokalani, 1; Huntington, 1; Kalaukaua, 3; Paradise of Pacific, 2; Scenic Kilauea, 1; ..loha, 10; Kona, 2; Dole, 1; The Guest, 1; Honolulu, 1; Fleetwing, 1; Aloha Nui, 1; Halamaumau, 1; King Kalaukaua, 1; Queen Liliuokalani, 1; Annexation, 1; George C. Beckley, 1; Hawaiian Republic, 7.

AIR MOTORS FOR CARRIAGES.

For several months past experiments have been conducted at the American Wheelock Engine Company's works in South Worcester upon an air motor adapted to use upon hackney carriages, heavy wagons and private vehicles. These experiments and the work upon the motors have been carried on entirely independently of that on the compressed-air street car motors now building there for the Metropolitan Traction Company of New York. It is understood that the Metropolitan Traction Company is in no way interested in the motor carriages, although some of the individual stockholders of the Traction Company have been to a certain extent concerned with the experimental work. Like the motors for street cars, secrecy has been maintained in the experimental work in connection with the motor carriage, and no one outside of the works and only a few connected with the establishment have been allowed to note the progress made. The work has all been in charge of an expert New York engineer, who has himself done most of the designing and devising incidental to the application of an air motor to an ordinary vehicle.

The carriage has had several trial trips in the yard, but not until last week was it taken upon the street and the public given an opportunity to witness it. They were not invited, even then. The carriage in general appearance much resembles the ordinary four-wheeled vehicle, expecting for some experimental machinery visible underneath the body of the carriage. Its first appearance was made recently, when it was subjected to a trial trip upon Park avenue, and from every indication it worked satisfactorily. President Hoadley manipulated the power and a party of men occupied the seats, of which there are two. Pneumatic-tired wheels are used. In the trip recently a speed of at least twenty-five miles an hour was obtained without any apparent difficulty.

It has been stated that those who are back of the carriage air motor intend, in case of success, which now seems assured, to form a stock company for the purpose of running a system of air motor cabs in some of the large cities of the country. The motor carriage constructed in Worcester is the first in which compressed air is used as the motive force. In all other motor carriages propulsion is obtained either by a storage battery or a miniature engine.—Worcester (Mass.) Spy.

HENRY M. STANLEY TURNING BLACK.

Henry M. Stanley, the famous African explorer, is gradually turning black, as the result of having negro blood transmitted to his veins as a protection against the deadly malaria while he was traveling in the dark continent. It is a well-known fact that the climate of certain portions of Africa is extremely dangerous of foreigners, and, as Stanley had to pass through the "fever country," he had a skillful native operator perform the operation of transfusing blood from a negro to his (Stanley's) veins. That the operation was successful cannot be doubted, as Stanley traveled repeatedly through that district without ever having the fever. His skins, which was formerly very fair, has now assumed a dark color, which is thought to be caused by the negro blood.—Berlin Letter.

WORK OF PARLIAMENT.

During the existence of the British Parliament it has passed about 20,000 statutes, of which about 5,000 are still in force. Of these 3,300 were passed in Queen Victoria's reign, 151 date from Henry III, the first three Edwards and Richard II, 25 from the house of Lancaster, only 3 from that of York, 170 come from the Tudors, 69 from the Stuarts, 92 from William III and Anne, and 1,132 from the four Georges and William IV.

Don't be persuaded into buying liniments without reputation or merit—Chamberlain's Pain Balm costs no more, and its merits have been proven by a test of many years. Such letters as the following from L. G. Bagley, Hueneme, Cal., are constantly being received: "The best remedy for pain I have ever used is Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and I say so after having used it in my family for several years." It cures rheumatism, lame back, sprains and swellings. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

BOYS' CLOTHING,

Hats and Caps

Boys' Waists! From 25 cents to $1.00!

The Latest Novelties for Men

—IN—

Holiday Goods!

—AT—

The Kash

SOLE AGENT FOR THE LINEN MESH UNDERWEAR.

Send for Catalogue.

Honolulu Coffee Mills

Having established a modern plant for hulling, polishing and assorting coffee, we are prepared to buy and clean coffee in the parchment.

Moderate charge made for cleaning coffee.

Apply to H. HACKFELD & CO.

4481-3m 1820-3m

Coffee Planters, Notice!

I am prepared to hull and polish your crop in the best and most economical manner. By my process the breakage and consequent waste is reduced to a minimum, and the coffee put in the very best marketable condition.

J. A. HOPPER.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from mercury. Sold in boxes, 4s.6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, Eng.

"Disfigured For Life"

Is the despairing cry of thousands afflicted with
Unsightly skin diseases.
Do you realize what this disfiguration means to sensitive souls?
It means isolation, seclusion.
It is a bar to social and business success.
Do you wonder that despair seizes upon these sufferers when
Doctors fail,
Standard remedies fail,
And nostrums prove worse than useless?
Skin diseases are most obstinate to cure or even relieve.
It is easy to claim to cure them, but quite another thing to do so.
CUTICURA REMEDIES
Have earned the right to be called Skin Specifics—
Because for years they have met with most remarkable success.
There are cases that they cannot cure, but they are few indeed.
It is no long-drawn-out, expensive experiment.
25c. invested in a tablet of
CUTICURA SOAP
Will prove most convincing.
In short,
CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS
And its cures are simply marvellous.



SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), followed by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (the new blood purifier).

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London, E. C. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston U. S. A.

Notwithstanding the

War in Cuba,
War in Manila,

HOLLISTER & COMPANY

Tobacconists,

Are receiving CIGARS from the "Seat of War" from both sides of the world; Selling them at Old Prices at present, and shall Continue to do so Until the "Fortune of War" shall prevent.

Island Visitors

TO HONOLULU!

SAVE YOUR TRAVELING EXPENSES BY PURCHASING YOUR Dry Goods AT L. B. KERR'S

If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Chalys, Black Alpacas, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks—bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suitings and Trouserings.

A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

L. B. KERR, Queen Street, Honolulu.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Mount Tamalpais Military Academy.

San Rafael, California.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Thorough instruction in all English Branches, Classics, Science.

Fifteen Teachers, Regular Army Officer Detailed by War Department, Accredited by State University.

Special Attention Given to the MORAL and PHYSICAL Training of the Boys. For Information and Testimonials, Address

ARTHUR CROSBY, A. M., Head Master.

References:—
Hon. H. W. Schmidt,
Bruce Cartwright, Esq., Honolulu.

Ask Your Groceryman For the Celebrated

CROWN FLOUR

And Take No Other!

MANUFACTURED BY

The Stockton Milling Co.

SAN FRANCISCO.

CASTLE & COOKE,

Limited.

Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF THOROUGHBRED

Durham Bulls

From a celebrated Kauai Stock Ranch Also two thoroughbred Holstein bulls and several Sussex bulls. Are high grade and from three to five years old.

PAUL R. ISENBERG,

Telephone, 507. Waialae Ranch.

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Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month, delivered by carriers.

Metropolitan Market

KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied ON SHORT NOTICE AT THE Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company,

Alliance Assurance Company,
Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.



DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Original and Only Genuine.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentry, Diarrhœa.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhœa."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,
J. T. DAVENPORT,
33 Great Russell St. London, W. C.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ld.,

Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS

Are the Best,

IN THE ESSENTIAL QUALITIES OF Durability, Evenness of Point, and Workmanship.

The *Leading Commercial* and *School Pens* in United States. Established 1860. Sold by all Stationers in Hawaiian Ids.

WHEELS THEY RIDE

Men Now in Training For H. A. A. C. Field Day.

Probability That Races Will Be Interesting—Honolulu Road Club Has a Good Team.

The 17th of January, or rather the 16th, for the former date falls on Sunday, is almost here, and the wheelmen are getting down into hard training for the events that come on that day. Ever since the bicycle feature entered into the athletic events of the H. A. A. C., there has been a steady effort to make it the most prominent one, and, indeed, with the constantly developing material that Honolulu is showing, there is no reason why this end should not be accomplished.

Most of the bicycle men are now in training, and below will be found the complete list of those who are pushing their wheels daily out along King street:

Fred Damon and George Martin, who are riding the famed Rambler.

Tom King, with the Tribune as his choice.

John Silva, the "Manoa Wonder," and D. G. Sylvester, who will push the Remington.

Frank Grace, the winner of the green-horn race in the last H. A. A. C. field day events, who will stick to the Cleveland.

Charles Murray, ever faithful to the yellow Stearns.

Damon, Martin, King, Grace and Murray are training together, and will represent the Honolulu Road Club in the bicycle events.

George Angus will probably not ride this year, a fact that will be a great disappointment to the bicycle men.

Silva and Sylvester, although riding the same make of wheel, are not training together.

Percy Lishman, who will also ride a Remington, will not go into training until after Christmas.

H. Giles has not begun training yet, but it is very probable he will ride in the races.

R. Bond will begin training soon. He will ride the Rambler, and will be in the H. R. C. list.

All that remains to be done now by those interested in wheeling events is to watch the indicator. The 16th will show which way the rooster turns his head.

KAILI IN TROUBLE.

Admits Theft of a Blue Serge Coat From S. Anno.

Poor Kaili testified against his pal Kane in the police court yesterday morning and helped him to get nine months, and now it is probable that he will keep him company on the reef, as he did in the burglary of various Chinese and Japanese stores in the city.

At the completion of the case of Kane yesterday the doors of the police station were opened and Kaili allowed to walk out upon the street.

No sooner had he reached the outer door than S. Anno steped up to him and demanded: "Where did you get that coat?" The hat part was all right.

Kaili was nonplussed and stood before the circle of officers who had already collected, as if in a state of coma. Anno repeated the question, and then pointed at the vest he himself was wearing. It was of the same material as the coat which Kaili had on.

In just a little while the thief had admitted to the crowd that he had stolen the coat. Then he was hustled back into his prison cell to await his doom in the police court today.

It is not likely that Kaili's plea will be anything but "guilty," as he admitted the theft before so many people yesterday.

AFTER OPIUM SMOKERS.

Capt. Fernandes and Lieut. Kekai Raid Ho Sin Kee Building.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock last night Capt. Fernandes, Lieut. Kekai and two officers made a raid on the Ho Sin Kee building on Nuuanu avenue, near the corner of King, which resulted in the capture of Aswan and 11 other Chinamen in a room on the second story with opium smoking outfits galore, and opium to the amount of a tinful in all.

Capt. Fernandes and an officer climbed up on the top of the Merchants' Exchange saloon and entered the Ho Sin Kee building from above, while Lieut. Kekai and the other officer kept guard below.

At the signal agreed upon, Kekai and his officer rushed up the stairway. This caused the Chinaman stationed in the passageway to give the alarm on an electric bell.

The Chinamen in the room above made a break for the hole in the ceiling, but were sent scrambling down the ladder again by Capt. Fernandes and his officer.

By this time the Chinamen were in a perfect tumult. Both avenues of escape were blocked by officers, and there was nothing to do but to take their arrest quietly.

The opium and smoking outfits were gathered up, and Aswan and the other 11 marched to the police station.

Upon being searched Aswan was found to have about $100 on his person, and another Chinaman $500 in gold. This money was used to bail out six and Aswan signed for the remaining six.

This is the third time that Aswan's place has been raided. It is fitted up with an electric bell and a large horn used as signals of danger.

The officers can well congratulate themselves on getting into the building, as it is one of the most difficult of access in the city.

MORE OKOLEHAO.

Native Moonshiner Captured in Palolo Valley Tuesday Night.

At midnight Tuesday, Marshal Brown, Detective Kaapa and two officers might have been seen creeping along in Palolo Valley under a very threatening sky.

They were after Pipilani, a native, who has for some time past been in the business of distilling okolehao.

Shortly after the time mentioned, the Marshal and officers entered Pipilani's house just as the rain came down in torrents. The whole family was asleep, but Pipilani was the only one wanted, and the remaining ones were allowed to slumber on.

On the premises were found a gallon demijohn of okolehao, and a whole distilling outfit. The fire which had evidently been used in making the okolehao in the evening had all but gone out.

In the police court yesterday morning Pipilani plead guilty and was sentenced to three months imprisonment and to pay a fine of $100.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Stmr Lehua, Everett, from Maui ports.

Wednesday, Dec. 23.

Stmr. Waialeale, Gregory, from Kauai ports.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Stmr Iwalani, Smythe, from Lahaina Honokaa and Kukuihaele.

Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii.

Stmr James Makee, Peterson, for Kauai ports.

Stmr W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Nawiliwili, Koloa and Eleele. (Mikahala route.)

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.

Wednesday, Dec. 23.

Stmr Likelike, Andrews, for Hawaii ports.

PASSENGERS.

Departures.

For Hawaii ports, per stmr Iwalani, Dec. 22.—Mrs. Sexen, Eugene Horner, Arthur Horner, Miss McKinley and O. Bergstrom.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr Kinau, Dec. 22.—Hilo: Miss Tulloch, Masters Tulloch, Mrs. C. W. Ashford and three children, F. M. Wakefield, Mrs. Whitwell, Miss M. W. Hitchcock, C. L. Wight, G. F. Little, W. Roberts, H. C. Austin, F. W. Thrum, Henry Espinda, Miss Dias, Katie Lee, Haunani Lee, Martin Lee, Mrs. Shaw, H. Louisson, M. Grossman. Mahukona: T. H. Hughes and child, Mr. Biddell, Chong Fung Ming. Kawaihae: Paul Jarrett, Mme. Loyeaux. Lahaina: Mrs. Espinda.

For Maui ports, per stmr Claudine, Dec. 22.—H. P. Baldwin, Miss Millard, F. Whitrock, Mrs. P. Johnson, Mrs. A. Martinson and son, Brother Frank, J. P. Cook, Mrs. Hanuna, L. A. Dickey, Miss Eldredge, Miss Beckwith and C. H. Dickey.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The bark Samoa has been chartered to load sugar for New York.

The Mauna Loa hauled alongside the Oceanic wharf yesterday. She will sail on the Maui and Hawaii route Tuesday, December 29th.

Before leaving for San Francisco on his last trip, Capt. Seabury of the China said that if he could not bring the China in before 3 p. m. Christmas Day he would not spoil anyone's Christmas dinner, meaning that he would not be in until late.

The gas engine, which in Europe has almost supplanted the steam engine for moderate power, is being used in France for ships. A new gas boat on the Havre-Rouen-Paris line is 100 feet long, with 7 feet draught, and attains a speed of 7 knots. The gas is stored in steel tubes under a pressure of 95 atmospheres. The engine is 2-cylinder one, and is of 40 horse-power.

A "Message from the Sea" was picked up on one of the Friendly Islands near Lifuka, in the shape of a bottle thrown overboard by a resident of Samoa, who was a passenger by the Alameda in February last. The enclosure contained the words "Alameda, February 22d, 300 miles from Samoa." Unfortunately for the information of scientists who take an interest in the direction of currents, neither latitude nor longitude were given.—Samoan Herald.

C. HUSTACE,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer
LINCOLN BLOCK, KING ST.
Family, Plantation & Ships' Store Supplied on Short Notice.
New Goods by every Steamer. Orders from the others Islands faithfully executed. TELEPHONE 119.

Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month, Delivered by carriers

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange,

San Francisco, Cal.

Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, In Charge.

TIME TABLE
Wilder's Steamship Company
—1897—

S. S. KINAU,
CLARKE, COMMANDER,

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

*Saturday	Jan. 2	*Friday	July 9
Tuesday	Jan. 12	Tuesday	July 20
Friday	Jan. 22	Friday	July 30
*Tuesday	Feb. 2	*Tuesday	Aug. 10
Friday	Feb. 12	Friday	Aug. 20
Tuesday	Feb. 23	Tuesday	Aug. 31
*Friday	Mar. 5	*Friday	Sep. 10
Tuesday	Mar. 16	Tuesday	Sep. 21
Friday	Mar. 26	Friday	Oct. 1
*Tuesday	Apr. 6	*Tuesday	Oct. 12
Friday	Apr. 16	Friday	Oct. 22
Tuesday	Apr. 27	Tuesday	Nov. 2
*Friday	May 7	*Friday	Nov. 12
Tuesday	May 18	Tuesday	Nov. 23
Friday	May 28	Friday	Dec. 3
*Tuesday	June 8	*Tuesday	Dec. 14
Friday	June 18	Thursday	Dec. 23
Tuesday	June 29		

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lapauhoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day; Makena, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Friday	Jan. 8	Friday	July 16
Tuesday	Jan. 19	Tuesday	July 27
Friday	Jan. 29	Friday	Aug. 6
Tuesday	Feb. 9	Tuesday	Aug. 17
Friday	Feb. 19	Friday	Aug. 27
Tuesday	Mar. 2	Tuesday	Sep. 7
Friday	Mar. 12	Friday	Sep. 17
Tuesday	Mar. 23	Tuesday	Sep. 28
Friday	Apr. 2	Friday	Oct. 8
Tuesday	Apr. 13	Tuesday	Oct. 19
Friday	Apr. 23	Friday	Oct. 29
Tuesday	May 4	Tuesday	Nov. 9
Friday	May 14	Friday	Nov. 19
Tuesday	May 25	Tuesday	Nov. 30
Friday	June 4	Friday	Dec. 10
Tuesday	June 15	Tuesday	Dec. 21
Friday	June 25	Friday	Dec. 31
Tuesday	July 6		

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip Tickets, covering all expenses, $50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,
CAMERON, COMMANDER,

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight wil be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

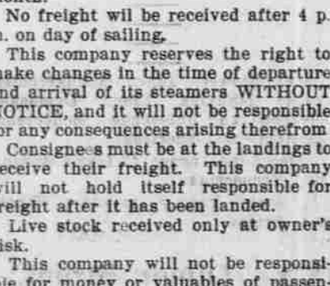
Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S
Boston Line of Packets.

The bark "Iolani," McClure, master, will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about January 15th, 1897.

For particulars call or address
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kilby Street, Boston.
Or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd.,
Agents, Honolulu.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

BY AUTHORITY.

The following gentlemen have this day been appointed Commissioners of Fences for the District of N. Kona, Island of Hawaii.

J. Coerper.
P. Born and
J. Kaelemakule.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Dec. 17, 1896.
1821-3t

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,

Honolulu, H. I., Dec. 15, 1896.

Under Article 35, Section I. of the Constitution, it is required that each member of the Cabinet shall make an annual report of transactions within his department, during the year ending December 31st.

The Minister of Finance takes this occasion to request all those having claims against the Government of a monetary nature, to present them to this office, through the proper departments, not later than 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, January 14, 1897, after which date the books of this department will be closed.

All persons having moneys on account of the Government are requested to make their returns promptly, in order that there may be no delay in closing the accounts for the year ending December 31, 1896.

S. M. DAMON,
Minister of Finance.
4484-2w 1821-3w

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, January 16, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at office of W. O. Aiken, Sub-Agent, Fourth Land District, Paia, will be sold lot of Government land in Keahua, Kula, Maui (lower Makawao) containing 27 97-100 acres.

Terms: Cash, U. S. Gold.

Upset Price, $279.70.

Plan showing survey, etc., of the above lot may be seen at the office of the Sub-Agent, Paia, Maui, or at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.
Dated December 16, 1896.
1821-td

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following lots in Hamakua, Hawaii, may be applied for on or after 10 a. m., January 15th, 1897, under the provisions of the Land Act, 1895, for Right of Purchase Leases, or Cash Freeholds; or at the option of the applicant under the special terms and conditions given below:

Location.	No. Lot.	Area.	Appraised Value Per Acre.
Ahualoa Section, near Honokaa	1	48.65	$ 5 00
"	2	64.03	5 00
"	3	57.01	7 50
"	4	57.40	7 50
"	5	63.91	5 00
"	7	65.70	10 00
"	8	66.51	10 00
"	9	78.55	10 00
"	11	68.76	10 00
"	12	78.16	10 00
"	13	82.27	7 50
"	14	84.89	10 00
"	15	67.05	12 50
"	16	78.08	12 50
"	17	89.09	12 50
"	18	18.24	10 00
"	19	21.52	7 50
"	20	22.84	7 50
"	21	20.27	7 50
"	22	20.82	7 50
"	23	23.45	7 50
"	24	29.70	7 50
Paauilo Section	5	26.80	10 00
"	6	20.00	10 00
"	7	72.00	10 00
"	8	66.00	15 00
"	9	31.20	10 00
"	10	26.00	12 50
"	11	30.00	12 50
"	12	74.60	10 00
"	13	73.04	12 50
"	14	74.63	12 50
"	15	81.04	10 00
"	16	73.30	10 00
"	17	70.82	10 00
"	18	70.36	12 50
"	19	71.28	12 50
"	20	70.61	12 50
"	21	33.00	10 00
"	22	54.40	10 00
"	23	54.60	12 50
"	24	58.83	12 50
"	25	75.16	12 50
"	26	36.17	10 00
"	27	40.53	10 00

SPECIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS. (OPTIONAL.)

One-fourth of the purchase price to be paid immediately after the sale, and the remainder in equal installments in one, two and three years thereafter, with interest annually at the rate of 6 per cent, but provided that the purchaser may pay any such installment before it is due, and thereby stop the corresponding interest.

Purchaser shall begin substantial improvement of his lot during first year of his holding, and continue the same during succeeding two years, and shall have at the end of the third year 25 per cent of the land under bona fide cultivation.

Additional improvements (to the value of $500 for lots over 50 acres and $250 for lots under 50 acres) to be made in the way of buildings, by the end of the third year.

An average of 10 timber, shade or fruit trees per acre to be planted or maintained.

An agreement covering above conditions shall be made with the Government, and no assignment under such agreement shall be made without the written consent of the Commissioners of Public Lands.

At the end of three years if all conditions of the agreement have been substantially fulfilled, the purchaser shall receive a fee simple title to the land.

In case of default for failure to perform the required conditions, the Commissioners may take possession of the premises, and may sell the same at auction, either as a whole or in parcels, for cash or on terms of time payments; and if such sale result in advance on the original price, the original purchaser to receive therefrom the amounts of his payments to the Government on account of purchase, without the interest, and a pro-rata share in such advance in proportion to the amounts of his payments. If such sale shall result, however, in a less price than the original, the amount returnable to him shall be charged with a pro-rata amount of such decrease to the amounts of his payments.

All applications must be made at the office of the Sub-Agent, Charles Williams, at Honokaa, on or after the date given above.

First application received for any lot will determine the system under which such lot will be taken.

QUALIFICATIONS.

All applicants or purchasers must possess the qualifications and make the sworn declaration, as required of applicants, for Rights of Purchase Leases and Cash Freeholds.

Plans of the above lands and further information may be obtained at the office of the Sub-Agent, at Honokaa, or the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.
Dated December 11, 1896.
1820-5w

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, January 2, 1897, 12 o'clock noon, at the office of J. Kaelemakule, Kailua, will be sold at auction, under the provisions of the Land Act for Cash Freeholds, Government lot known as Lot 1, Puaa, North Kona.

Area: 8.73 acres.

Upset price: $34.92.

On FRIDAY, January 15th, 12 o'clock noon, at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, will be sold under the provisions of the Land Act for Cash Freeholds, Lot No. 310 at Olaa, containing 50 acres.

Upset price: $300.

At the same time and place will also be sold Lots 14 and 15, Olaa, containing 100 acres, upon the following conditions, viz.:

Upset price: $600; one-fourth purchase price to be paid on day of sale and remainder in equal installments in one, two and three years, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

Cultivation and improvements to be begun during the first year and continue during succeeding two years. Twenty-five (25) per cent of the land to be put under cultivation and other improvements of the value of $500 to be made before the end of the third year. At the end of third year, if full amount of cultivation and improvement has been made with full payment of purchase price, and all conditions to such date fulfilled, a Patent Grant for the premises will issue.

All applicants or purchasers must possess the qualifications and make the sworn declaration, as required of applicants, for Rights of Purchase Leases and Cash Freeholds.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu, or at the office of the Sub-Agent in Hilo.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.
Dated Dec. 22, 1896. 4489-3t 1823-td

NOTICE.

All tenants and others indebted to Liliuokalani will please take notice that the undersigned has been appointed agent of her estate, under full power of attorney. Prompt payment of indebtedness is requested.

Honolulu, Dec. 4th, 1896.

J. O. CARTER,
208 Merchant St.
4474-1w 1818-1m

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, executrix under the will of A. M. Sproull, late of Lihue, Island of Kauai, deceased testate, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent to present the same duly verified with proper vouchers to the undersigned within six months from date hereof, and that claims not so presented will be forever barred.

MRS. NELLIE SPROULL,
Executrix Under the Will of A. M. Sproull, Lately Deceased.

Dated at Honolulu, Oahu, H. I., November 24th, 1896. 1815-5tF

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

B. Shimizu, Plaintiff, vs. H. Hamanaka, Defendant. Assumpsit.

The Republic of Hawaii, to the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands or His Deputy, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon H. Hamanaka, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the February Term thereof, to be holden at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on Monday, the first day of February, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. to show cause why the claim of B. Shimizu, plaintiff, should not be awarded to him pursuant to the tenor of his annexed petition.

And have you then and there this Writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness: Hon. A. W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit at Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, this 16th day of November, 1896. GEORGE LUCAS,
1812-3m Clerk.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage dated the 27th day of April, A. D. 1892 made by J. Maunakea of Kawela, Island of Molokai to A. J. Campbell of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Trustee, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in Liber 139, folios 219-221, the said A. J. Campbell, Trustee aforesaid, Mortgagee intends to foreclose the said mortgage for a breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to-wit: the non-payment of both the principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given, that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage deed contained and described will be sold at public auction at the auction room of W. S. Luce on the corner of Queen and Fort streets in said Honolulu, on Monday, the 4th day of January, A. D. 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property in said mortgage is thus described, viz:

The following pieces or parcels of land situate in said Kawela, namely:

1. All those two certain pieces or parcels of land containing an area of 9 acres 21 1-3 perches, and more particularly described in Royal Patent No. 6055, Land Commission Award No. 3677 issued to Meau, grandfather of the said J. Maunakea.

2. All that tract of land West of Kawela Village, containing an area of 11.41 acres and being the same premises that were conveyed to Maunaloa, the father of said J. Maunakea by the Trustees of the Estate of W. C. Lunalilo by deed dated March 3, 1891.

3. All those two certain pieces or parcels of land containing an area of 3 97-100 acres and being a part of Apana 28 of Land Commission Award No. 8559B to W. C. Lunalilo and the same premises that were conveyed to the said J. Maunakea by the said Trustees of the Estate of W. C. Lunalilo by deed dated July 19, 1880 and recorded in the office of the said Registrar in Liber 64 on folios 297-298.

4. The undivided half or moiety of all that certain tract of land situate at Makahakupeia, Kona in said Island of Molokai, containing an area of 50 acres and being the same premises described in Royal Patent No. 2544 issued to the said Maunaloa.

All of the above mentioned and described premises being the same that were conveyed to the said J. Maunakea by Margaret Campbell, et al., by deed dated April 27th, 1892, and recorded in the office of the said Registrar in Liber 135 on folios 461-3.

A. J. CAMPBELL, Trustee,
Mortgagee.

Terms Cash. Deeds at expense of purchaser. For further particulars apply to

J. M. MONSARRAT,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Honolulu, Dec. 11, 1896.
1819-4tF

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage dated the 24th day of December, A.D. 1886, made by Becky Kainapau nee Becky Kaueho and G. W. Kainapau, her husband, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to J. M. Monsarrat, Trustee for Makanoanoa Piikuahiwi, wife of S. Piikuahiwi of said Honolulu, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in Liber 98 folios 486-8, the said J. M. Monsarrat, Trustee aforesaid, Mortgagee, intends to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to-wit: the non-payment of both the principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage contained and described will be sold at public auction at the auction room of W. S. Luce on the corner of Queen and Fort streets in said Honolulu, on Monday, the 4th day of January, A. D. 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property in said mortgage is thus described:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Ili of Mahaana, Halelea, Hanalei, in the Island of Kauai, consisting of taro land and containing an area of 2 acres, 2 rods and 19 perches, and being the same premises described in Royal Patent No. 3765, L. C. Award No. 10,955, to Wahineiki, and that was conveyed to the said Becky Kainapau under the name of Becky Kaueho by N. P. Kalehua by deed dated the 26th of September, 1881, and recorded in the office of the said Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 97, in folio 341.

J. M. MONSARRAT,
Trustee for Makanoanea Piikuahiwi, Mortgagee.

Terms: Cash. Deeds at expense of purchaser. For further particulars, apply to the Mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, December 11, 1896.
1819-4tF